MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XIV　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1920　　NUMBER 6

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, Hankow, China.
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests.
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 273
Special Articles
Observations ..... T. R. Jernigan 276
The Southwestern Political Situation 280
The New Development of Sino-Russian Relations ..... Hollington K. Tong 281
Relation Between Reforestation and Drought in North China ..... Hollington K. Tong 284
The Nemesis of the Chinese Politician ..... Upton Close 286
The Chinese at Nikolaevsk ..... Jack Mason 287
Schools, More Schools—the Cry of the Philippines ..... Frazier Hunt 295
The Port of Shanghai ..... E. C. Stocker 300
Who's Who in China 306
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 308
Opening Meeting of American Woman's Club 311
Men and Events 312
News from North China 314
News Summary of the Week 317
Financial and Commercial Notes 319
What the Ships Carry Between America and China 321
New Books and Publications
Comment on Chinese Manners and Events ..... C. F. R. 322
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China 323
The United States Court for China 324

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRESS dispatches from America and the American papers as well are full of reports regarding the vote that is to be taken in California this fall on the subject of ownership of land by Japanese. The subject is now under discussion by the Japanese Minister in Washington and Mr. Colby, Secretary of State, and it has become so big that it is a feature of the national election. Japanese press propaganda in America is working full time and Japanese press propaganda in the Far East is working over-time. Americans are being called to account for their inability to uphold "justice and humanity" in the face of the irate Californians who desire to retain their state for themselves rather than for the sons of Nippon who have been going there in such numbers for the last few years. We are not going into the merits or demerits of either the Japanese or the Californians in this dispute which the Japanese official organs are magnifying to an exorbitant extent. But we are going to start a backfire out here in the Orient against the Japanese, on the same line that they are using in America: The treatment of foreigners in Japan! According to the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo for September 26, the Japanese Association of California through its Los Angeles branch sent a memorandum to President Wilson in which the following statement was made:

> "The Japanese understand that real Americans never support any discriminatory treatment of foreigners, and therefore, we hereby pass the resolutions expressing our sincere desire, and trust that we may be given the most fair treatment in the name of both humanity and the American national principle of fairness and justice."

MR. A. M. Pooley, a member of the faculty of Clare College, Cambridge, England,

and author of several authoritative books on Japan, has now issued another on the same subject, entitled, "Japan's Foreign Policy." Mr. Pooley was *Reuter's* agent for several years in Japan and certainly ranks as an authority on that country along with Mr. Robert Young, the distinguished publisher of the *Japan Chronicle*, at Kobe. In the first chapter of Mr. Pooley's new book we find these statements:

"For example, a foreigner cannot become naturalized as a Japanese, except by marriage into a Japanese family and adoption of a Japanese name. Yet Japan demands from the United States and has acquired from other countries the right of naturalization for her sons. No foreigner can own land in Japan, and it has been repeatedly and responsibly stated, both in the Diet and out of it, that such foreign ownership would be a 'pollution' of Japanese soil. But nevertheless the Mikado's government claims from America and Canada, and has obtained from most other countries, the right of Japanese to own real estate.

"No foreign ships are allowed to carry passengers or freight between the ports of Japan, though the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese steamship line) runs services between Rangoon and Singapore, Rangoon and Calcutta, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Malta, Gibraltar and the home ports of Great Britain. No launch, barge or boat of foreign registration is allowed to ply in Japanese harbors either for transport of passengers or of freight, yet the flag of the Rising Sun flits between Kowloon and Hongkong and in a hundred other ports. A foreigner may not even own a motor-boat in his own name.

"By a bill introduced into the Japanese Diet in 1913 by Dr. Okuda, the then Minister of Justice, no foreigner may open a law office, though Japanese plead in New York, London and elsewhere. Foreign labor is absolutely forbidden in Japan, but Japan protests against efforts to keep Japanese labor out of British Columbia. The above are only instances of the manner in which foreigners are discriminated against. Whoever heard of a foreigner being acquitted in a Japanese court? Dr. Ebara, the best known of Japanese Christians, said: 'A principal characteristic of the Japanese is their anti-foreign attitude.' Mr. Togawa Daikichiro wrote: 'The Japanese regard all foreigners as enemies.' Mr. Ozaki, Minister of Justice, was credited by the *Miyako Shimbun* with 'foreigners are only good for what they bring us.'"

IN all the discussions of the Japanese land-ownership question in California, we have seen no mention of the foregoing facts brought out by Mr. Pooley. Perhaps this is due from Mr. Pooley again, to the following statement of Mr. Ozaki, an ex-minister of State and a leading Japanese politician, and a highly respected citizen who said, "Deceit may be pardoned in proportion to the benefits it confers." Or if this isn't enough, perhaps it is due to the following sentiment expressed by Viscount Miura, another prominent Japanese, "Ways and means need not be regarded if the object is attained." The Viscount made this public statement just before he caused the murder of the Queen of Korea. The Americans at home who are being shamed by the Japanese because they permit their California citizens to discriminate against the Sons of Nippon don't know about these conditions out here in the Orient. "But Mr. Pooley is a prejudiced Englishman," we hear our Japanese propagandists saying already. Well, we won't leave it to Mr. Pooley who has lived in Japan and may be prejudiced. We will now go to official sources. We have before us as we write these lines, the official Japanese Year Book for 1919-1920, edited by Professor Y. Takenobi of Waseda University. On page 37 we find the following reference to land ownership by foreigners in Japan:

"In regard to the right of ownership of land, this right was denied to individual foreigners, but by the Law promulgated April 1910 this question has received radical modification. It imposes various restrictions on the foreign ownership of land, as follows: (1) Hokkaido, Saghalin, and Formosa are exempted from the operation of the Law. (Ed.—These three islands constitute a large percentage of the total area of Japan) (2) It is impossible for the right to be granted in any district declared to be reserved for purposes of national defence. (3) The Law makes it incumbent on any foreigner who owns land in a district newly declared to be within a fortified zone to divest himself of that property within one year on pain of sequestration. (4) The Law only grants the right of ownership to those foreigners who maintain a household or lodging in the country, or to those foreign juridical persons who keep an office here. (5) It compels any foreign landowner who may leave the country and thus fail to maintain a household or lodging to sell his property within five years on penalty of its reversion to the national Treasury. *The date of putting the Law in operation still remains unfixed.*"

THE Japanese propagandists can't call their own official year book a prejudiced

publication. A careful examination of the foregoing quotation from this publication will disclose the fact that it would be about as easy for the proverbial camel to negotiate the eye of a needle, as it would be for a foreigner to own in his own name, a piece of land in Japan. First they exclude three large sections of their empire from the operation of the law of 1910 and the military clauses make it impossible for the foreigner to own land anywhere else, and if he did it gives the Japanese government power to dispossess him of his land at any time by the simple process of declaring it to be within a new military zone. This would cover every large city and sea port, in fact any place on the sea coast. The foreigner might own the top of a mountain, but this might interfere with the operation of military aeroplanes, so there you are. Furthermore, the famous law of 1910 which was supposed to give the foreigners the right to own land in Japan "under certain restrictions" enumerated above, has never been put into effect. The only foreign leasehold of land in Japan is that held by foreigners who held their property away back in the early days before Japan became modernized sufficiently to discriminate against the foreigner. And this had to be settled by the Hague Court. At almost every session of the Japanese Diet the subject is brought up regarding the putting into effect of the famous law of 1910, but no action is ever taken. There is just sufficient agitation and *news references* sent out by *Kokusai*, the official news service, to mislead the rest of the world regarding real conditions. The *Over-Land China Mail* of Hongkong last year had some caustic remarks on this very point, the charge being made that this subject is brought up in the Diet every year for the simple purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the British Parliament to prevent that body from legislating against the ownership of land by Japanese in British Colonies until the same right is granted to British subjects in Japan. The Japanese own so much land in Hongkong that it has caused a serious housing problem for the rest of the residents of the Colony, and the British paper closes its discussion with the following pertinent remark, "These (Japanese) people apparently want everything their own way." We don't know enough about the merits or demerits of the California case to go into it intelligently from this distance. There probably is justice on both sides and likewise injustice, but the whole question is beclouded by politics. From this side we have a pretty sure feeling that the Japanese militarists are in a bad hole and are using the California question, as they use Siberia and China, to stir up and to throw dust in the eyes of their own people. We know that the American people will stand a lot of bluffing from the Japanese military crowd. They will also go a long way before their patience is exhausted. But when pushed beyond the limit Japan will meet the consequences that came to Spain and Germany, two other nations that played Uncle Sam for a fool and played him too far.

THE movement for the organization of a national convention to consider China's problems such as the Shantung affair, disbandment of troops, unification of North and South China, formation of a constitution, and finally the convocation of a people's parliament is now dying out. The principal promoter, General Wu Pei-fu, China's popular hero, has discovered that public opinion in this country has not been strong enough to overcome official opposition to the calling of a national convention. In consequence he has virtually refrained from encouraging further agitation of the question. In an interview with a member of the editorial staff of the *Review*, General Wu said: "In launching the movement, I wanted to test the educational standard of the Chinese people. If their educational standard is high, we will have no difficulty in calling a national convention. Otherwise, even if the opposition of reactionary officials was overcome, the calling of such a convention would bring little or no good to the people, because the people could not take much interest therein and would not care to participate in deliberations, and most probably they would again permit professional politicians to represent them in the convention." Those who are still pushing the movement are unfortunately in the minority. With the exception of the student class, there are practically no others. Officials from the Prime Minister down do not entertain the proposition with favor, fearing that a national convention might result in the loss of "rice bowls" and that the resultant organization of a popular parliament might be embarrassing in a general way. Although odds are against them, advocates of the national convention have not yet given up their task. Articles appear almost daily in the Chinese press. Societies are being formed to educate the people to know what the convention might do for them. The most novel method of popularizing the movement was a debate held by the Tientsin People's Union upon the question of the convention in the Cantonese Guild on September 26. Nearly four thousand people attended the debate. There were six debaters, according to the Tientsin papers, divided into three teams. The affirmative side maintained that the national convention should be called immediately and should have the right of deciding all important national questions, as they could not be solved otherwise. The negative side, while admitting the desirability of calling such a convention, pointed out many ob-

structions, such as official corruption, the non-unification of North and South, lack of sufficient power to enforce its resolutions, and the opposition of militarists and politicians. The debate, according to the *North China Star*, was intentionally elaborated in such a way as to give a clear idea of the national convention. The debators spoke well, but Miss Liu Chin-yang, leader of the women students, who recently returned to Tientsin after a trip to Shanghai, Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, lasting nearly two months in the interest of student activities, carried the audience off its feet by her eloquence. The meeting was brought to a close by the final address of Sung Chi-chou, chairman of the meeting, who said: "There are difficulties in the way of realizing our aim, as was clearly shown by the negative side. I think they are not insurmountable if we will try to overcome them. The success of the convention depends upon our work, not upon mere debate."

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

IT is a page of history that a short time before the signing of the armistice which ended the Great War, the Entente and Central governments engaged were so exhausted as to anxiously await the coming of a statesman to formulate a plan to bring together the warring nations to talk of peace. The statesmanship of the old world had failed to meet the requirements and the war went on. It was at this serious juncture that President Wilson submitted his fourteen points as the ground work of a peaceful adjustment. The points were accepted, an armistice agreed to and peace followed. The men who do the thinking of the world and shape the course of its history are unanimous in estimating the conception of the President as an act of unmatched statesmanship, and their estimate will be the estimate of an impartial future.

WITH the furling of the battle flags a conference to arrange terms of peace assembled at Versailles. The conference was composed of representatives of the nations which were engaged in the war. The fourteen points which were the basis of the cessation of hostilities were reconsidered in the drafting of the terms of the armistice. The force of circumstances present and pressing necessarily presented new considerations, but if all the points were not incorporated into the treaty the Central powers signed the terms of the latter document and are estopped from complaining.

THE presence of the President at the Peace Conference was not approved by many of his countrymen but whatever was thought on that subject is no longer an issue. The President did attend the conference and participated to its proceedings. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States prohibiting him from going to Versailles if he believed it necessary, and certainly some leading character was needed there who did not want land or money. It may be and it is probable that there would have been less equity in the treaty if the President had stayed at home. Those who criticize him for going to Versailles might change their viewpoint and not forget to consider that there were reasons for going.

THE President is also criticized for signing a treaty un-American in construction and for his insistence that it be ratified. This class of critics would seem to have the impression that a treaty was paramount to the constitution, when, in fact the reverse was true. During the negotiations at Versailles the President did not forget the constitution of his country, and it was the duty of the representatives present of other nations to know that the constitution of the United States was the organic law of that country, and that it could not be subordinated to any official or departmental act. And it is a matter of record that the President in addressing the Conference, specially explained that his act, in order to bind his countrymen, must be strictly in accordance with its constitution. He further emphasized in his address that he was only a negotiator, with no power to bind, without the approval of the Senate.

IT ought to be concluded that the President understood the meaning of the constitution under which he administered the government, fully cognizant of the powers it gave him, and the patriot to respect those powers. It is an injustice to even imply that a President of the United States would violate his constitutional oath and wilfully do what positively violated it. The idea is inadmissible. The big and little jurists of the world know that the organic law of a country is supreme in all things that concern the country, and its supremacy cannot be impaired or destroyed except by the action of the people who made it.

And what has President Wilson done to warrant the volume of criticism aimed at him. If the bottom vicious facts be brought on top and fairly considered they can be stated thus: After the armistice was signed the President went to Versailles and assisted in negotiating a treaty between the Central nations and the nations which opposed the Central groups. As soon as the negotiations were completed and the treaty signed by the negotiators the President returned to Washington and transmitted the treaty so completed to the Senate. In so doing he performed a constitutional duty, for by the constitution the President is expressly empowered to negotiate treaties and the Senate to make them operative by the act of ratification. It is difficult to understand why the President can possibly merit criticism for performing a constitutional duty.

IT is true that the President and Senate did not agree to the meaning of the treaty, but the disagreement did not need to introduce into the Senate Chamber the face of partizanship. The subject was internationally vicious and there was no reason whatever why the two departments of the government, having the subject under consideration, should not have adjusted it with dignity and common sense. But the President and the Senate often disagree with regard to treaties. Beginning with the administration of Washington, there has seldom been full accord between the President and the Senate. Of the first treaties negotiated by Washington,

was a treaty with the British government, which only passed the Senate by one majority and drew upon the first President a torrent of abuse. No President has been as soundly abused as Washington for negotiating a treaty with the British government, believed by a large majority of Americans to be hurtful to the interest of their country, but which the clear mind of Washington saw was to their advantage, and so it proved in a short time. When the advantages secured by the treaty were realized Washington received the praise of his countrymen and this farsighted statesmanship was applauded. A treaty of later date, which the Senate decidedly opposed in the form submitted, was the treaty with the British government in relation to the Panama Canal. In its original form this treaty was construed by the Senate as giving away too many American rights and assuming needless obligations. The Senate withheld its ratification in the form first submitted, and the then Secretary of State, Mr. John Hay, grew angry and threatened to resign. The treaty was changed, ratified by the Senate to the satisfaction of the two nations directly interested, and the Secretary did not resign.

THERE has, however, been no such contest in the Senate as the contest over the ratification of the Versailles treaty. Both personal and political feelings were intense and the cool deliberation of the statesmen did not enter. Can it be possible that the mere opposition to this treaty justified the unseemly hostility toward President Wilson? As already indicated, in transmitting the Versailles treaty to the Senate for its ratification or rejection the President only performed a constitutional duty. As soon as the treaty was received by the Senate it became its constitutional duty to ratify or reject it. The difference of opinion of the Senators as to the meaning and scope of the treaty was to some extent natural, though the Senators who opposed the treaty assumed an unnecessary responsibility in charging the Senators in favor of ratification with approving an instrument which was not American either in scope or meaning: There is no doubt among thinking men, that if a treaty to which the American government was a party contained a provision not in accordance with the constitution of the United States that the provision would be *ab-initio* void and of no effect whatever. And may it not here be written, that it is an unwarranted presumption for any body of Americans to constitute themselves the judge of the loyalty of American citizens. The Senators who opposed the treaty and those who favored it were nearly even in numbers, and surely of even loyalty, but the argument of the opposing Senators have tended to create the impression upon many that Wilson and his followers were pressing for ratification of a treaty non-American in conception and operation. So long as the constitution of the United States remains the organic law of the country no non-American treaty can be operated therein, a fact too self-evident to admit discussion.

THERE is one argument made in opposition to the treaty which is assumed to be conclusive. It is that Article X. of the treaty places upon the American government obligations which could not be discharged without ignoring the powers and limitations of the constitution. The answer has been given in what has been written in connection with the paramountcy of the constitution, but it may be repeated, that if in any part of Article X. should violate the constitution it would be void and of no effectual application to any function of the government. The President represents the executive department, the Senate is one branch of the legislative department, and if both could combine there would be no danger in the combination, for the House of Representatives, the other branch of the legislative department, could refuse to vote supplies, and what then would become of the combination, even admitting the possibility of one being formed? But there is another safeguard in the Supreme Court whose decisions on all questions the American people are in the habit of absolutely obeying. There would, however, be no safeguards if a President and half the Senators could unite to undermine the constitution by a treaty. It would be the evidence of a disloyalty in a country that placed American institutions in the greatest danger. And yet such is the logic of the speeches and documents of Republican orators and writers, as if they had the authority to define loyalty and proscribe as they deemed proper. Why not understand how to differ on public questions without indulging in crimination and recrimination, embittered by party feelings, and to the degree of impeaching loyalty?

THERE is no reason to show that President Wilson ever professed santification, though there is a record proving that the President thinks for himself and is not a vascilating character like some of his predecessors in the executive office. Washington thought for himself, so did Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Cleveland, and these are the names of the Presidents who when mentioned excite the laudable pride and admiration of Americans. They were leaders, not followers, nor were they afraid to lead. Their places in history would not be assured had they been contented to follow in political groves instead of standing on the high plane of statesmanship and directing public policies. Mr. Wilson has also done his own thinking and because he has not consulted a few public men, who believed that no good to the country could be accomplished without obtaining their opinion he has aroused their particular hostilty, and the League of Nations is the citadel of their attack, but mistakenly.

THE subject has had so many authors that it is difficult to name the real author, but whoever he may be he has given to the world a big idea. At any rate a large majority of the great minds of the world have heartily approved of the doctrine of the League of Nations, and men like Mr. Lodge and Mr. Knox are not fortunate in coloring their opposition with political partizanship. The subject is too embracing in its aim for the peace and prosperity to the nations to be made the football of politicians. Republican leaders in America attribute the present troubles of Europe and Britian to the League of Nations and ignore the fact that the League is not in practical operation, though it is hoped that it will be at an early date. It has the approval of thirty-two nations and is thus given the promise of success even if the United States finds itself out by the vote of Republican Senators. All the South American countries have affixed their signatures to the League, and that already points

out the future trade routes of their business. Had the League been promptly ratified and the United States become an active party there is no reason to believe that the Shangtung questions would ere this have been settled to the satisfaction of China. But the question is not going to be settled by book and magazine writers abusing the President for recognizing an agreement made by the Chinese government under its own seal. No one doubts that China signed an agreement with Germany with reference to Shangtung, nor can it be doubted that the rights that China conceded to Germany were subsequently conceded to Japan and that both agreements are a matter of official record and could it, therefore, be expected the President should have demanded of Japan and China the cancellation of the treaty they entered into and signed? What authority could be possibly had for making such a demand? Would it not have been an insult to both China and Japan to have said that the treaty you have entered into must be destroyed. In signing the Versailles treaty with the provision in it referring to Shangtung the President respected a solemn agreement between two nations, and he could not have done otherwise. The secret treaties which Japan had made with some Western nations could not have influenced the President in refusing to disturb a private treaty between two nations friendly to his own. The United States will not involve itself in difficulties to enable China to escape her obligations attested under her hand and seal. The course of the government of China in this transaction is shameful, and for the reason that about the very time she was pleading at the conference for the treaty with Japan to be rescinded she was borrowing money from Japan and mortaging as security the more valuable properties in Shangtung. Will it also be pleaded that the mortgages be rescinded? It should be within the orbit of ordinary common sense to understand the concessions granted Germany by China and afterwards transferred to Japan were a distinct transaction without regard whatever to any agreement between Japan and other nations, although relating to the same subject matter. In a cowardly spirit China has conceded rights in her provinces and mortgaged her valuable properties and then intimates bad faith on the part of President Wilson because he refused to be a party in any sense to her dishonorable contention. And if Shangtung is returned to China is there a legally constituted government to receive it? All know there is not, and it is the general belief if the province were returned it would be pledged to any nation which would advance money on it as security. Current events would seem to demonstrate that there are no men in China and in order to save the country it would be advisable to elect a woman for President of the Republic. The late Empress Dowager was a government herself and kept affairs in order. Why not try another woman for the head of the government.? Does the present government think it can retain the respect of Western nations by issuing proclamations offering rewards for human heads?

ANOTHER criticism of the President is that when he should have known that war was inevitable he was indifferent in properly preparing for it, and that he continued inactive although repeatedly advised by his military officials that the time had come to prepare the country for war. The President, of course, could not be indiffierent to any danger which threatened his country, but his policy would indicate that he meant to keep the United States out of the European war and he did, until it was evident that Germany intended to conquer Europe, Great Britain and then the United States. This can hardly be a mistaken view of the President of the United States ere the war reached threatening proportions which endangered free institutions in all lands, and when that fact became convincing the American government threw itself into the struggle with the momentum of an avalanche. It is recorded that at a meeting of the generals in the field, General Pershing said, that the army he commanded would form a unit of its own, because the ultimate aim of Germany was to make war on his country and he would fight it out in France. At the beginning of the war the American people were decidedly opposed to participating and it is known that the President was elected on a peace platform. He was careful not to rush into war without being as certain as possible that he would be supported by the public sentiment of his country.

AND what about the preparations? The opinion of General U. S. Grant given on pages 547-548, Vol. 11, of his Personal Memoirs has a significant bearing on the question of preparation. It reads as follows: "To maintain peace in the future it is necessary to be prepared for war. There can scarcely be a possible chance for a conflict, such as the last one, occurring among our own people again, but growing as we are, population, wealth and military power, we may become the envy of nations which led us in all these particulars, only a few years ago, and unless we are prepared for it we may be in danger of a combined movement being some day made to crush us out. Now, scarcely twenty years after the war, we seem to have forgotten the lesson it taught, and are going on as if in the greatest security, without the power to resist an invasion by the fleets of fourth-rate European powers for a time until we could prepare for them.

"We should have a good navy, and our sea-coast should be put in the finest possible condition, money expended in a fine navy, not only adds to our security but tends to prevent war in the future, but is a very material aid to our commerce with foreign nations in the meantime. Money expended upon sea-coast defences is spent among our own people, and all goes back among the people again. The work, accomplished, too, like that of the navy, gives us a feeling of security."

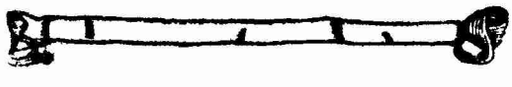
THE opinion above quoted from the writings of the successful chieftain of the war between the States is emphasized by the consideration, that at the close of the war the United States had the strongest navy and the largest merchant marine of any nation. And it should be carefully noted that within twenty years both navy and merchant marine had practically passed from the seas as a defence for the country or an agency in the promotion of its ocean going trade. The government during the twenty years mentioned by General Grant was so incompetently administered and neglectful of the means of safety as to expose the country to attack by the ocular evidence of its total unpreparedness. Not only was the United

States exposed to the attacks of fleets of fourth-class European powers for twenty years, but the same condition was permitted for fifty years, and all the time the Republicans were in the ascendency. The indisputable facts submitted prove why the United States was not prepared at the beginning of the European war. The responsibility can be charged to the incompetent administration of the government by the Republican party for fifty years, and that party surpasses in assumption by asking, why the Wilson administration was not better prepared. The inattention to public duties and their gross neglect for fifty years could not be remedied in six years. There is no reason in arguing that it could and the attempts of Republicans to shift responsibility is an unmanly failure and will not deceive the wayfaring man. Their last vote in Congress a few months ago was to defeat appropriations to strengthen the navy and no legislative action was taken by them to improve the merchant marine. If Mr. Harding is desirous of affording the facilities for promoting the foreign trade of his country he could have proved it by his votes, as he was a member of Congress several years before being nominated for the Presidency, and during the last sessions his political friends were and are at present in the majority. There are no votes on the record of Congress to prove that he favored an adequate navy or adequate merchant marine. This gentleman had ample opportunity to make a record to support the declarations he is making as a candidate and yet utterly failed. If he really favors all the measures he is advocating as a candidate why did he not propose and vote for some of them as a member of Congress? The inquiry would seem to be quite relevant. Since leaving the Senate chamber and appealing for votes from the political hustings Mr. Harding has materially changed his conceptions with regard to what the interest of his country demanded.

IF it be admitted that the United States was not prepared for war, at the beginning of the war in Europe, it is not the first time the United States been prepared or a President thought it necessary to be prepared. But when the purpose of Germany was plain and no longer to be doubted the United States was not long in getting ready. The head of no government ever entered upon preparation with more energy and concentration than did President Wilson after Congress declared war. And excepting some blind partizans of his own nationals the quickness with which he organized the American army and sent it to the field of battle is the surprise and admiration of the world. The military chiefs of Germany denied that it was possible for President Wilson to send to the battle fields of France an army of deciding influence. The French government doubted that the promised help could come in time to assist in achieving a second Marne, and Lloyd George declared that all depended on who would win in the race between Wilson and Ludendorf. Now when General Pershing announced that he was ready to take a position on the battle line with a million American soldiers it was seen that Wilson had won the race and brought a new hope to the British and French governments. But that was not all, in addition to the million men there was another million in France, and several millions more in the training camps at home. Even the critics must admit that Wilson did good work. The American people came to the support of the President with a patriotic fervor which ensured the success of his effort to preserve his government.

THE records of the Navy department show that a very large percent of Americans who were sent to France were sent in American ships and their safeguarding on the ocean was the achievment of the American navy. Great Britain provided a slightly larger amount of tonnage for the purpose than the United States, but about eighty percent of the escorting was done by America, and the cruiser escort across the ocean to France were almost entirely American, as was the destroyer escort through the danger zone. In the transportation of the greatest and most numerous army that ever crossed a sea no safety precaution was overlooked, by the government. From the time the transportation of troops began the United States had five dreadnaught battleships constantly with the British Grand fleet, and there were three of the most powerful dreadnaughts sent to Ireland. The reinforcement of the Grand Fleet was appreciatively acknowleged by the British government and the Germans soon realized that on land and sea the American flag was in front of them. The facts here given are from the record of the Navy Department, and there are other kindred facts of interest, though not given the merited prominence. There is the fact that for the larger part of the war the Germans had a great gun established in Belgium bombarding Dunkirk, and in 1917 it was proposed to send some naval batteries to France to silence the big gun, and the German drive in the spring of 1918 nearly resulted in the German army reaching the channel ports, a condition which prevented sending the American naval guns to the Belgium coast. There was, however, a big German gun, having a range of nearly seventy-five miles, in the forest of Champagne and the shells of which were constantly falling on Paris with demoralizing effect. The people of France were specially insistent that this gun should be silenced, for the bombardment of Paris had proved so successful and destructive as to encourage the German government to take from its new cruiser Hindenberg the large guns on that warship in order to mount them at convenient points to bombard Dunkirk, Chalony Son-Marne and Nancy. The American Naval Intelligence Department was the earlier to learn that sixteen rifles of great caliber had left Kiel also to be trained on important objectives mostly in France. In this connection it can be emphasized without disparagement that the United States was the first of the nations in the war against Germany to effectively organize the means to defeat the German purpose to bombard unprotected cities. It was first, because it possessed a type of artillery in which the allies were deficient, and which consisted of naval fourteen inch guns, with mounting and ammunition and supply trains. These guns were shipped to France at the request of General Pershing to land them at St. Nazaire. The main mission of the guns was to destroy the " Big Bertha " which was throwing shells into Paris as well as to attack special points on the German railroad communications and the bridges across the Rhine. The French were becoming more alarmed for the safety of their cities. If Paris could

be successfully bombarded at a range of seventy five miles the danger was not only great but imminent. It was the range of the German gun which was placed to the bombard Dunkirk that disclosed the weak point in the German armor. The range of this gun was observed to be irregular and as a reason the gun was ascertained to be immovable. The conclusion that the "Big Bertha" was similarly placed proved to be correct, and this caused greater certainty that the fourteen inch American guns, if mounted as mobile railway batteries, would drive the German guns from their fixed positions. Having decided, the Ordinance Bureau of the Navy promptly worked out the details of the design, and entrusted the construction and details to the Baldwin Locomotive Works. There was a whole train for each separate gun, and cars were supplied to carry the crews, their sleeping quarters, their food and ammunition,—necessitating the construction of such a train for each gun. But all were soon completed, and in July 1918 all the five guns had arrived at St. Nazaire, more than three thousand miles from the place of embarkation, and were being prepared to be sent forward to the scene of operations. They were to be moved from place to place whenever and where ever the French railroads could take them. An enterprise of this character excited admiration and doubt. The accurate firing of the guns at a distance from eighteen to twenty three miles proved their capacity for execution though it was still doubted if the road beds and bridges could sustain so much weight. The French engineers at first refused the use of the railways for so much weight, but practical experience removed all doubts and assured success. When the batteries thus mounted began their railway journey to the front the German airplane observers had detected their approach. The bombardment of Paris ceased before the American batteries could get to work, the Germans in the meantime removing their big guns and leaving nothing but emplacements. Although the Germans succeeded in getting "Big Bertha" out of the way, nothing being heard of it for the remainder of the war, the mobile naval guns were nevertheless busy on other points of the allied lines. The railroad yards at Leon were almost rendered useless, and by destroying long stretches of tracts that were indispensible to the Germans, the fire of these guns effected the greatest service in shelling the railroad which ran through Montmedy, Songreyon, and Camplains. The enemy's main line of communication was cut and nothing but surrender to the Americans could save the German army from complete disaster. In his report General Pershing sums up as follows: "Our large caliber guns had advanced and were skilfully brought into position to fire upon the important lines of Montmedy, Songreyon, and Camplains; the strategical goal which was our hightest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communication and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster." The facts above stated, and which specially relates to the army and navy, are taken from the reports of the military and naval department of the government, which appears was very much prepared when preparation was most needed by the Entente nations.



14-294

The Southwestern Political Situation

GENERAL Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, and conquerer of Szechuen, has lately grown in influence and strength to such an extent that he overshadows General Lu Yung-ting, Military Governor of Kwangsi. To-day Tang is a more important political factor in the south-western provinces than Lu. Peking is now considering the advisability of dealing with him in its endeavor to bring the south-western provinces back into the union. Telegrams have been exchanged between Tang and Peking, with the object of ascertaining each other's views and terms for reconciliation. Being a good fence-rider, Peking has, of course, been trying at the same time to negotiate with Lu for peace in order that he may not be offended. Tang is rather an ambitious man, and there is every possibility of his attempting to bring under his control Kwangtung, Kweichow, Szechuen, and probably Hupeh and Kwangsi, before he will seriously attempt the unification of the country in response to Peking. Kwangsi troops are gradually being expelled from Kwangtung by General Chen Chiun-ming, a Cantonese, whose declared policy is that Kwangtung is for the people of Kwangtung. His force is not strong enough to wage war with the Kwangsi troops single-handed. Tang, seeing the opportunity of getting Kwangtung under his wing by helping Chen, has sent reinforcements to strengthen Chen's troops. The Yunnan troops under the command of Yang Yi-chien and Lu Chih-tsai, according to the latest report from the south, have advanced to Shakuan and are rapidly advancing. Once Tang's Yunnan men have made themselves at home in Kwangtung, it will be a difficult problem to get them out. Chen may fight Yunnan soldiers later, but for the time being he will have to co-operate with Tang. Kwangtung is slowly passing under his control. Szechuen would have been in his sphere of influence had it not been for the latest attempt of Liu Tsen-hou, a Szechuenese general, to drive Yunnan soldiers out of the province. Liu's motto is the same as Chen's, namely, Szechuen is for Szechuenese. Whether Tang can hold his position with his Yunnan army in Szechuen remains to be seen. If he can defeat Liu and scatter his men, the next move will be the despatching of an expedition to Hupeh and Kiangsi. Kweichow is also co-operating with Tang in carrying out his rather ambitious program. The military governors of Hupeh and Kiangsi are naturally alarmed. General Wang Chan-yuan has reported to Peking the activities of the joint expeditionary force of the Yunnan-Szechuen-Kweichow commander on the

Szechuen-Hupeh border and their intention to capture Hankow and Wuchang. The joint force is being commanded by General Li Lieh-chun, a fighter, and former Military governor of Kiangsi, who was dismissed by Yuan Shih-kai in 1913. He is carefully planning his military operations. Wang has been unnerved.

The Central government at Peking is beginning to feel anxious about the new development in the south-western provinces and the coming substitution of General Lu Yung-ting by General Tang Chi-yao as the spokesman of the opposition government. In view of the fact that Lu has his official representatives in Peking to deal with officials there whereas Tang has none, the government finds it difficult to communicate with Tang. Frequently, no reply is received from Yunnan to Peking's telegrams. At the present, views are being exchanged between Peking and Tang through General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsi, in the capacity of the Northern Chief Delegate to the Internal Peace Conference at Shanghai. Another political development in connection with the question of the south-western provinces is the shifting of the support of the Mintang or Kuomintang party from the old Canton administration which is under the influence of General Lu Yung-ting to Tang Chi-yao. That is why Tang demands that the Shanghai peace conference should be continued and that Mr. Tang Shao-yi should still be the Southern Chief Delegate and why he refuses to recognize the right of Peking to deal with individual leaders. A report has reached Peking to the effect that if the Central government agrees to the continuation of the peace conference at Shanghai the Mintang leaders, who are now acting as Tang Chi-yao's spokesmen, are willing to agree to the abolition of the Canton Military government and the extraordinary Parliament provided that the northern parliament is dissolved at the same time. They further ask that the negotiations now proceeding between Peking and Tsen Chun-hsuan, Chief of the administration of the military government at Canton, Lu Yung-ting, Wen Chun-yao (Minister of Foreign Affairs of the government) and Ku Chung-hsiu, must cease. The object of Tang is evident. He wants to have his own representatives at the peace conference to look after his interests. In order to accomplish this object he must first of all, dislodge General Lu from the position of the recognized spokesman of the south-western provinces by military means, and make himself Lu's successor. This briefly explains the complicated situation in that part of the country, and enables the readers to have a better understanding of the huge mass of news appearing in the daily press, which is often contradictory and about the political activities in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Szechuen, and Hunan.

The New Development of Sino-Russian Relations

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

WITHDRAWAL of recognition by the Chinese government of Prince Koudacheff, Russian Minister at Peking, and of the Russian consuls in China as official representatives of Russia, was announced in a Mandate issued by President Hsu Shih-chang on the evening of September 23. At the same time instructions were issued by the Chinese Foreign Office to the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs at Tientsin and Hankow to take over the Russian concessions and hold them temporarily on behalf of the future government of Russia. An order was simultaneously sent to the Chinese authorities in Manchuria and Mongolia instructing them to look after Russian interests in their territory.

In consequence of the Mandate of the President and instructions of the Foreign Office, the Chinese government has severed all official relations with those who were regarded, prior to September 14, as the diplomatic and consular representatives of Russia, and has placed Russian interests in this country under the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities pending the establishment of a national government in Russia. This great event has a historical significance, has caused much international attention and brought into the public limelight the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which hitherto has played a very unimportant part in governmental affairs in China. Every keen observer of things Chinese queries: "Who is the Minister of Foreign Affairs who has taken this bold step in such a statesmanlike manner?"

Reasons for discontinuing the recognition of the official status of the Russian diplomatic and consular officials in China were given in the Mandate of September 23. This document reads:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs petitions that during the last few years, Russia has been in a state of chaos and disquietude brought about by conflicts between political parties and fighting factions in that country. Since the outbreak of the Russian revolution, no government has been established in Russia to unite all such political parties and fighting factions. In the circumstances there can hardly be any possibility of the political friendship between China and Russia being resumed. The Russian Minister and his subordinates and consuls from the old Russian government have lost their official status long since the outbreak of the Russian revolution. They cannot represent the Russia of today. They therefore cannot be considered as qualified to assume any responsibility in connection with political relationship between the two countries. As the Russian Minister has been verbally informed of the policy which it is the intention of this Government to pursue, it is therefore, hereby proclaim-

ed that recognition of the Russian Minister and his subordinates as well as the Russian Consuls from the old Russian government is withheld forthwith.

"What the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated is found to be true. Sanction is hereby given for this policy to take immediate effect. But the friendly relationship hitherto existing between the two countries in regard to the treatment of Russian citizens will be maintained. All respectable Russian citizens and their private property will be protected as usual, provided that they strictly observe the rules in force in this country, which will follow the footsteps of the Allied Powers and maintain a neutral attitude toward the political troubles in Russia. The respective responsible administrations of the government are therefore instructed to submit appropriate proposals concerning such questions as Russian concessions, and the lands acquired by the Russian government along the Chinese Eastern Railway."

Price Koudacheff had no alternative under the circumstances but to comply with the wishes of President Hsu. In his note under date of September 24, to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, he said that the text of the Mandate had been personally handed to him by Dr. Philip Tyau, Councillor of the Ministry, and that "I am informing by wire all the Russian Consuls in China of the promulgation of this decree for the information of the Russian citizens sojourning within their consular districts. Russian citizens in China remain henceforth deprived of any official Russian protection and I beg to express that the Chinese government will be careful to have the order of the President embodied in the decree above-mentioned thoroughly executed in regard to efficient measures toward the safeguarding of the persons and property of peaceful Russian citizens. On this occasion I beg to affirm that this safeguarding must be based on the exact application of the status quo of the Russo-Chinese Treaties, because, as I on several occasions warned the Chinese government, all infringements which have been made in the last few years of the Russo-Chinese Treaties can only become lawful when they shall have been agreed to by a regular all-Russian government recognized as such by the Chinese government." In conclusion he gave a list of the infringements referred to in the foregoing.

The Mandate and the note of Prince Koudacheff constituted the documents of importance exchanged on the Chinese-Russian question. By reading them over carefully and between the lines, there was no ill-feeling between the Chinese authorities and the ex-Russian diplomats. Prince Koudacheff's reference to the Chinese infringements of Russian rights and privileges in the note was merely a diplomatic perfunctory act intended for his own protection. Prior to the issuance of the Mandate the Chinese Foreign Office made it quite clear to Prince Koudacheff that the status of the Russian Legation and consular service, which was recognized and supported by no existing Russian government, was anomalous and embarrassing to the Chinese government and that the matter would be simplified if he would retire himself from his present position with his consular colleagues. The Prince replied that he had been considering on behalf of himself and the consular service the advisability of giving up his functions in the near future and that personally he would be glad to do anything in his power to relieve the Chinese government of any embarrassment caused by his presence as Minister.

Treaty obligations, Prince Koudacheff knows, have to be performed mutually. China performs her part whereas Russia's old official representatives have long been unable to reciprocate. Passports issued by them were not honored in Russia. Prince Koudacheff was even not in a position to prevent the Russian consul in Kirin from intriguing in effecting the escape of Kalmikoff from Chinese custody. Mr. Yourin, Chief of the Verkhned-Udinsk Delegation, in a press interview, stated that the Russian residents all over China had given quite sufficient proof that they did not any longer recognize the Russian Legation. He said that the Russian community in Urga, one of the largest in China, refused to have any further dealings with Mr. Orloff, the Tsarist Consul, as early as March last. A report from the Military Governor of Heilungkiang, averred Mr. Yourin, showed that the Russian residents in that province did not wish to have any further relations with the representatives of the old Tsarist *regime*. Towards Russia, the Russian officials in China were thus unable to perform their diplomatic functions, and towards China they have been equally helpless. None understood this peculiar situation better than Prince Koudacheff, and understanding it, yielded to the inevitable with grace.

Following the exchange of the documents between the Chinese government and Prince Koudacheff, the Chinese flag was hoisted over the Municipal Building of the Russian Concession at Tientsin on September 24. Mr. Huang Yung-liang, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, immediately took charge of the documents of the concession, while General Yang I-te assumed responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order. As arranged the Russian concession at Hankow was to pass out of the control of the Russian Consul-General on September 28. At noon on September 26, the national flag at the Russian Legation in Peking was hauled down at the order of Prince Koudacheff. Russian interests in Manchuria and Mongolia have likewise been transferred to China's temporary care. This marks the end of the remants of

the defunct Russian government in China.

Although there has been no ill-feeling between the Russian Prince and the Chinese authorities, other foreigners like Frenchmen, Britons, Japanese and Americans have been adversely criticising China's forward policy. The general reply of the Chinese officials and people to such adverse criticism is: "It is China's business." Other countries have discontinued the recognition of the official status of the Russian official representatives. The name of the Russian Minister, for instance, is not on the diplomatic list in England or in France. Why should not China do the same thing?

Discontinuation of the recognition of Prince Koudacheff and the Russian Consuls as official representatives of Russia does not, of course, imply the abrogation of the Sino-Russian Treaties, or the cancellation of extraterritoriality for Russians. All the rights and privileges which have been conferred upon the Russians by the Treaties remain. Russians in China continue enjoying the same protection as hitherto. In case of legal matters, they will be tried by specially instituted Chinese courts, but the courts will engage Russian counselors to advise on the administration of punishment in accordance with Russian laws. By such a system, all the Russians living within Chinese territory who have been hitherto able to evade law by refusing to submit themselves to the control of the Russian officials although they enjoyed the extraterritorial rights will be effectively controlled from now on. There is no better measure than this to check the spread of Bolshevik propaganda in China. The British organ at Shanghai, in urging that "the time for action by the Powers is now, before China is overrun with Bolshevik agents, free to disseminate propaganda into the world from every part of her vast frontier," did not understand the real situation, and was poorly informed on current events.

Greater attention is, however, being given by foreigners to the question of the Russian concessions. They are afraid that the Chinese authorities, after having taken over the concessions, might apply to them the same system of taxation as they have been enforcing in the ex-Austrian and the ex-German concessions. Some foreign chambers of commerce have been considering the advisability of protesting to their official representatives in Peking. Foreign land holders are especially active in circulating wild rumors against the Chinese authorities and thereby hoping to arouse international indignation. More sober foreigners have taken a different attitude, knowing that the Chinese authorities have decided to introduce no change into the administration of the Russian concessions at Tientsin or Hankow and have announced this decision. "The existing administrations," stated the Waichiaopu, "will be maintained with the Municipal Councils functioning as heretofore. It is not the intention of the Chinese government to alter the status of the concessions, Chinese control amounting only to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs taking the place of the Russian Consul (as Chairman of the Municipal Consul), that is to say the powers and privileges formerly exercised by the Russian Consul will be transferred to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.....The main question, that of the continued functioning of the Municipal Councils, has never been in doubt. The government continues to emphasize that there will be as little interference as possible with the present administrations of those concessions, and that it is merely acting as a trustee on behalf of a future Russian government recognized by China and the other Powers with which China was recently associated in war."

In the place of the Russian Consul is put the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs as Chairman of the Muncipal Council of the Russian Concession. With the exception of this change, there is no other change whatsoever. The Muncipal Council will remain. Its members will be elected by ratepayers as before. In view of this, the proposal of some foreigners to transfer from the Russian Consul the power to veto acts of the Municipal Council to the Consular Body instead of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs is absurd. Why should an exception be made in the matter of the veto power while China made up her mind to maintain the status quo in the Russian concessions, questioned a Cabinet member when the writer inquired of him about his views on the proposal.

The Cabinet member continued: "Who is going to give that veto power to the consular body? Surely not the President of the Republic of China who has to guard Chinese sovereign rights. Not the former Russian Minister, who is now a private person. For the consular body to take that veto power by force is the only alternative open. To seize the veto power, however, is tantamount to an open violation of China's soverign rights and is against all the principles such as self-determination of the people as enunciated by President Wilson and European statesmen. It is a curious fact that although living far away from America and Europe, the birth places of these principles, the Chinese have been endeavoring to put them into effect, but some diplomats from these two continents are trying to violate them.

"For the same reason there is no legal ground for foreign interests to demand international control of the Russian concessions. There is no mandate to authorize such control. Why

should the consular body act as a trustee for a future Russian government? China is fully able to look after Russian interests in her territory. Whatever property the Russians have had in their concessions is China's gift. No one is more able to take care of it than the giver when the benefited is incapacitated. Notwithstanding this, some Japanese, Frenchmen, Britons and Americans want to internationalize the concessions because they say they have their own interests invested therein, which they have to look after. If their argument is sound, why not internationalize Russia where immense foreign interests are being jeopardized?

"Internationalization of the Russian concessions would involve a serious breach of treaty stipulations. It would complicate matters. A member of the Foreign Office says that having resolved to act as a trustee for Russia, China could with the greatest facility restore the concessions to Russia by negotiations when the proper moment arrived, whereas if the control was vested in an international body, international negotiations would be necessary with all the formality and delay associated with international procedure. It took years to secure the unanimous permission of the international authorities concerned to modify even very slightly the Land Regulations of the Foreign Settlement North of the Yang-king-pang at Shanghai. International control of the concessions would also be a retrograde step, to which the Chinese people would never agree. To internationalize the concessions would be to increase the burden of extraterritoriality and to bind its chains more firmly on the state as one Chinese writer put it. Protests, no matter from what quarters they may come against the maintenance of the status quo in the Russian concessions by the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in place of the Russian Consul, will not modify the decision of the Chinese government one iota but will result in the creation of ill-feelings between the Chinese and those foreigners who are responsible for the protests"

This is the first time in Chinese recent history that a Foreign Minister has taken a correct action in a bold manner. Even the critical *North China Daily News* admitted it in these words: "Peking has done a lawful thing, not exactly in an unlawful way." Dr. W. W. Yen has shown his ability to handle foreign questions. He is inaugurating a new era in the foreign office and introducing a new foreign policy which augurs well for China if he is allowed to remain at the head of the Ministry for a lengthy period. He is assisted by modern educated Chinese like Dr. Tyau, who understand the foreign trend of thought.

Peking, October 2, 1920.

Relation between Reforestation and Drought in North China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

CAN the drought conditions in North China be relieved by reforestation? Some learned Chinese believe they can. Mr. Forsythe Sherfesee, forestry adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking, corroborates their view. "There can be no question," stated Mr. Sherfesee in an interview this week, "but that if North China were still covered with its original forests, it would suffer only an infinitesimal part of the damage it now persistently undergoes from succeeding floods and droughts."

"To explain in greater detail," continued the forestry expert, "it is necessary to regard the word drought from two principal aspects. First, with reference to the actual amount of the rain that falls; and secondly, what becomes of the water after it strikes the ground. As to the first aspect, that is the direct influence of forests on rainfall, the question is still in the controversial stage. The best opinion, however, seems to be that in a strictly regional sense the influence of forests upon rainfall is too doubtful to afford alone an argument for reforestation. On a continental scale there can be little or no doubt that the forests play an immensely beneficial role. In other words, speaking generally, forests often do increase the precipitation, but such precipitation may take place many hundreds of miles away from the trees which through transpiration supply moisture to the winds which later disgorge it elsewhere.

"This is only an element in a very complicated whole. Most people fail to realize the very large amount of moisture that trees are continually supplying to the air that surrounds them. It has been estimated that a single large and vigorous oak tree gives out two large barrels of water per day. Imagine the enormous amount of moisture which dry winds can absorb in passing over extensively forested areas. It is easy to understand how such winds can later in their course produce rainfall when the moisture carrying capacity is decreased through a drop in temperature or from any other cause. But such rainfall may take place either in the neighborhood of the forests themselves or at a long distance away, depending upon other causes. Thus, for this and for other reasons, on a continental scale, forests undoubtebly exert an influence upon the rainfall.

"But scanty as is the total precipitaition over North China, it is still sufficient to relieve the country from most of the drought-damage from which it suffers if it were so conserved and managed as to become available during the necesary periods of little or no rainfall. And it is in this respect that forests unquestionably are of the very first importance. For a forest cover converts a water-shed into nothing more or less than a huge natural reservoir, or figuratively speaking, an enormous sponge which absorbs the water as it falls and later gives it out slowly and comparatively regularly when it is needed."

The present drought in North China which is affecting nearly 45,000,000 people re-enforces the necessity of reforestation, aside from the fact that forests are absolutely imperative to any nation under modern conditions of international financial and industrial competition. Truly China is deforested to an extent unapproached in any other great nation,

"but if China is in this respect in the worst position," stated Mr. Sherfesee, "it possesses in greatest degree two supremely important assets, i. ed, an unlimited supply of cheap labor and large areas of unused land."

"Idle land, unfit for agriculture but admirably adapted for forestry," explained the forest adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, "exists in large areas in every province in China. It would be difficult to find any region in this country in which, in a journey of a few hours, one is not in sight of bare hills or mountains, deprived of their orginal forest cover and now lying unused except for the scanty grass or shrubs they afford to the fuel-gatherer. Most of such land is publicly owned. It is idle for lack of sorely-needed forests while China's laborers are idle for lack of opportunities for earning a living. The obvious remedy is to reforest by tapping this source of man power, at the same time furnishing a living to her idle citizens."

In view of the national financial stringency, there is no possibility for the government to undertake reforestation on a large scale. The alternative is to encourage the people to reforest. They will not take much interest therein unless and until they have been shown that there is money in it. The writer therefore asked Mr. Sherfesee whether reforestation in North China where soil and climate are comparatively adverse to forest growth will make a profitable financial proposition. He answered in the affirmative. Then he discussed the matter in great detail from the view point of both the selection of trees and the financial aspect of the undertaking as follows:—

"For reforestation in North China, there is one species which stands out as pre-eminently desirable except is certain situations for which it is not suited; namely, the so-called foreign acacia, or black locust (Robinia pseudacaccia). Although a foreign species it has been used so long and so extensively in North China, particularly in Shantung and Chihli, that its use is no longer experiemental. In suitable situations it has abundantly demonstrated its ability to produce quicker returns, and larger returns, than any other species. It is one of the few trees which both grow rapidly and produce a hard, very durable wood. It finds a ready sale for mine props. It thrives well in a wide range of soil and climatic conditions, but it is not suitable for the soil north of the Great Wall nor for planting on exposed, rocky mountain-sides. The seed should be sown in a nursery and the young trees transplanted the following spring to their permanent locations. As in this consideration the nursery site should be selected with great care especially with reference to the market for the products of the plantation and the convenience for the sale of young plants. The following points should also be taken into consideration: the possibility of obtaining by lease or purchase good, level or nearly level agricultural land, situated as near as possible to a supply of water, where labor is not difficult to secure, which is easy of access for for freight and personnel, and which is conveniently situated with reference to the hills or plains which it is desired permanently to reforest.

"In order to reduce the overhead charges (that is, the cost per thousand trees for superintendence, buildings, and other fixed charges) it is desirable that a commercial nursery should be of fairly large extent, and therefore the following estimates are based on a nursery of about sixty mow, from which estimates for large operations can readily be calculated.

Cost of establishment of nursery (60 mow)
Exclusive of purchase or lease of land.

Preparation of spil and seedbeds	$150
Buildings	$1,500
Tools and other equipment	1,000
Incidentals and unforeseen expenses	500
Total cost exclusive of land	$3,150
Annual cost of maintenance of nursery	
Purchase of seed	$1,125
Fertilizer	500
Labor (30 men for four months and 10 men for eight months)	1,200
Salary of Superintendent	900
Maintenance of buildings & incidentals	275
Total annual cost of maintenance	$4,000

"Allowing for reasonable loss and for wide spacing such a nursery may be expected to produce annually 600,000 young seedlings one year old at a cost of $6.60 per thousand. If the seeds are planted a little closer and if a less expensive nursery superintendent is employed the cost may reasonably be reduced to $4 per thousand. Therefore in the following estimate the cost of the one year old seedlings is taken at an estimated average of $5 per thousand.

"If the young trees are planted out 3 by 3 feet apart such a nursery would be sufficient to plant about 700 mow per year. The cost of planting would be about two dollars per thousand seedlings, or $1.66 per mow. In conveniently situated areas, with easy soil and experienced laborers, this cost can be reduced, but to be conservative we may take the figures just quoted.

"On this basis the cost of 100 mow planted in acacia would be as follows:

Cost of seedlings (about 83,000 at $5 per 1000)	$415
Cost of planting ($2 per 100 seedlings)	166
Total cost of 100 mow plantation	$581

"To produce the most profitable results this plantation should be managed on an 8-year rotation, during which period the property must be protected against fire, fuel-gatherers, thieves, etc. and during the first year or two weeding will be desirable and dead seedlings must be replaced. As the plantations become older the amount of care it requires is naturally less, but for the entire 8-year period we may estimate that it will take the time of one laborer for the 100 mow. His total wages would amount to about $576 during the eight years. Therefore, exclusive of the value of the land, the total cost of a 100 mow plantation 8 years old would be about $1,157.00.

"As to the returns from a plantation of 100 mow, during the third year from the date of planting, due to crowding from growth, about one half of the young trees should be removed: that is, about 400 trees per mow. These may be sold as firewood. It is estimated that one such tree will produce 10 catties of firewood, at which rate the 400 trees removed will yield 4,000 catties per mow. The net returns from such a sale (figuring 100 copper cents per 1000 catties —a low estimate) would be about $3.00 per mow.

"During the fifth year a second thinning should be made, removing one half of the remaining trees, that is removing 200 trees per mow. These will probably bring in a total of about 12 dollars per mow.

"When the plantation is eight years old it should be cut clean. At that time it should contain about 200 trees per mow, with an average diameter of about 9 inches and about 30 feet high. Each such tree would produce a log with an average diameter of about 8 inches and an average length of 12 feet, large enough to produce two mine props, or about four

cubic feet of merchantable timber per tree. Thus we can figure on 800 cubic feet per mow, which should bring in a net profit of not less than 10 cents per cubic foot after deducting all cost of cutting and marketing, or $80 dollars per mow. The total returns for the entire 8 year period would be as follows:

1st. thinning.	per mow	$ 3 per 100 mow	$ 300
2nd „	„	$12 „ „	$1,200
Final cutting	„	$80 „ „	8,000
Total Returns			$9,500

"This $9,500 can be compared with $1,157, the cost of establishing the 100-mow plantation. There are several ways in which these returns can be very considerably increased, depending upon the market demands and possibilities of the particular situation in which the plantation is produced."

Mr. Sherfesee concluded the interesting and timely interview by giving the following notes on certain native trees in North China which might be beneficial to those contemplating the reforestation of barren land in the colder and more adverse situations of north-western China, where other and more valuable species will not thrive.

I. Conifers.

Pine. Pinus sinensis is the only hard pine found in a wild state in Northern China. When once established it is most persistent and exists in spite of adverse conditions. On account of its slower growth as compared with the broad leaf trees it should not be employed in commercial forestry except in those adverse situations for which the more rapid growers are unsuited.

Larch. Of this tree there are two species for consideration in this connection: Larix dahurica, and Larix potaninii. The first, Larix dahurica, is especially suited to the cold windswept regions of North China. It is at home either in mountainous country or on rolling plateaus.

Larix potaninii is the most important tree in the western highlands. In fact, it is the only one suitable for the high mountain slopes of the north west.

Thuya orientalis and Juniperus Chinensis. Both of these trees are found growing in very arid and difficult situations, but they are so slow of growth in such situations that in general their use is justified only to supply protective covering on steep, dry, cold slopes.

II. Broadleaf or deciduous trees.

Elm. Of this there are several species in North China. The most important, Ulmus pumula is the common elm of this region. It is widely distributed throughout the north, ranging from Korea to Turkestan. The wood is used extensivly. It grows very well when planted on the plains or around the base of hills or in sheltered valleys. It should not be planted on high mountain lands or in very wind-swept places. There are several other species of this genus which may be useful in certain localities, but they are all smaller than the one just mentioned, but they are very strong and hardy trees. Their principal use is for rafters in small buildings.

Poplar. For the arid, cold north of China this is unquestionably the most important genus. The principal species in this connection is Populus euphratica, which should be included to a greater extent than any other one tree in whatever experimental reforestation may be planned for vast regions. It is one of the most remarkable of trees. It grows well in both dry and damp regions, and even in the alt-incrusted districts of the Gobi and Ordos deserts it seems equally at home. It stands the wind well and therefore is one of the best species to be used to combat encroaching sand-dunes, etc.

Other species of poplar are found throughout North China which are well worth a trial, but they are all less valuable than the one discussed above.

Willow. In spite of the inferior quality of the wood produced by the trees of this genus, it is very valuable for planting in such situations as those under consideration here. The native of North China grows rapidly, will thrive and prosper in a very wide range of moisture and soil and temperature conditions, and will often succeed where few if any othey trees will live. Its wood finds a wide variety of use in China.

Birch. Three species of this genus are plentiful in Northern China. They grow well on the cold rolling plains of Mongolia, and in the country just to the north of the Great wall.

Oak. Of this genus there are several species which will do well in forest planting in the north, but the principal objection to their use for such a purpose is their comparatively slow growth. They prefer slopes of hills not too strongly wind-swept, and preferably slopes facing northeast or north-west, the southern slopes being too dry to permit them to thrive.

Peking, September 25. 1920.

The Nemesis of the Chinese Politician

BY UPTON CLOSE

"DO you think the new regime will provide any different or better type of government for the people of China than the clique just driven out of power?" This is the question which Chinese and foreigners interested in the public welfare and in the political evolution of the nation are rather inanely asking. The wisest answer is that of the editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, who entitled one of his recent articles: "Wait and See." While we are "waiting and seeing," it will add much to our peace of mind to take a broad philosophic view of the situation, recognizing that the ultimate salvation of the nation is not dependent upon the behavior or misbehavior of any party ephemerally in power.

The great fact demanding recogition from friends and citizens of China, who are inclined to become pessimistic or cynical because apparently "things get just as bad as ever again" after each successive overturn, is that China is undergoing not an artificial political reformation but a political evolution, and evolution is always a slow process and one involving occasional retrogression. We may be glad for the ultimate welfare of the nation that it is evolving and not merely being revamped by some dominant party or external influence.

In a large sense it is not true, nor can it ever be true, that "things grow just as bad as ever again." The party which recently passed out of power went down before its political opponents because it was already toppling from the shock of popular condemnation. Successive examples have proved that popular opinion, as crystallized and rendered effective in the people's commercial and student bodies and in the liberal press already holds the balance of power between the outs and ins in Chinese politics, and that he who "plays a dirty game" is certain to be ousted in time. The time for which any clique can play such a game and successfully "get away with it'

seems to be appreciably shortened for each successive regime.

The primal instinct of any government, as with the individual, is self-preservation. It is natural that a group of men who undertake the administration of a country see as their first and patriotic duty the preservation of their own prestige and position. The governing group can do nothing for the people if they have not prestige and power. Although they are likely to take a disproportionate view of their importance to the welfare of their people, a commendable, touch is thereby added to the ordinary motives of ambition and desire to maintain power of the ruling class. It is this attitude which marks the dawn of a sense of responsibility to the ruled.

Benevolent featues will enter into and hasten China's political evolution, but her democracy must be built in the main upon a pragmatic basis. Sooner or later those who think to rule the country will have had it impressed upon them by precept and example that the first requisite of their making good their ambition will be to conduct themselves in such a way as not to offend the public opinion of the country. They will learn to avoid in particular that one thing which has thus far proved to be the unfailing cure of the Chinese politician.

The Chinese who are interested in their national and international politics may have as yet rather nebulous ideas regarding the theory and practice of democracy, and may neither be able nor care to distinguish between rule by the people and rule for the people, but on one point at least repeated suffering has made them keen. They recognize immediately and resent any tinge of traitorous rule which abets or closes its eyes at the designs of foreign agressors.

The politician who suddenly finds himself on top in the realignment of forces following an overturn begins immediately to cast about for some means of securing his position. Thus far in the history of China since the republican revolution he has always been confronted with the tempting offer of foreign support in return for apparently innocent friendship and service. Sooner or later, however, he finds that this "easiest way" is untrustworthy, and that his alliance with foreign aggresive interests make him the object of hatred of the patriotic element and the target of his political enemies, who lose no time in taking advantage of the situation. The popular organizations of Chinese are slowly convincing the politicians that this is a fact which they can not get around, and that they must consolidate their positions by the more laborious process of winning public approval and support.

There is reason to believe that the men now in the saddle in China and particularly Director-General Chang Tso-lin are awake to the necessity of keeping their skirts clean of illicit Japanese or other foreign influence in the interest purely of the preservation of their own prestige. Whether these men will succumb to temptation to reach heights of glory unattainable without foreign aid and backing or whether, indeed, such temptation will be held out to them we can only "wait and see." If they give China a government superior to its predecessors in point of freedom from secret entanglements only they will have achieved the primary step in the nations' further political development. If they attempt to do this and the pressure brought to bear upon them forces them to renounce their positions of leadership they will receive the good merit of their country and other men, less vulnerable to hampering influences will carry on their work. Or if, on the other hand, they weaken and succumb to the evil precedent of the past, their Nemesis will come upon them just as upon their predecessors and probably more expeditiously. The effect will not be to preclude the salvation of China, for it is impossible to preclude the inevitable but merely to delay it for a time.

The question with which this article begins was asked me recently in Tokyo. I replied to the members of the Imperial Diet who asked it that it was largely dependent upon the attitude of the government of which they are a part whether or not the Chinese people get a better government from the new regime in Peking than from regimes of the past. These men assured me that neither the Japanese people nor their government had any intention of further interference, direct or indirect, in the politics of China. Which, let us trust, is true. For the crux of the matter, as expressed so well by Congressman Small, Dean of the American Congressional party which recently visited the Orient, is that there need be no worry about China. It is the governments which have been oppressing China which have cause for worry. There are many leaders in Japan who appreciate this situation as well as the Congressman. Remembering which, let us, while we are trusting, "wait and see."

Peking, September, 25, 1920.

The Chinese at Nikolaevsk

BY JACK MASON

Mr. Mason is correspondent for the Newspaper Enterprise Association of America, an organization that distributes news to some 400 newspapers of the United States. Mr. Mason is the only American correspondent to have visited the city and district of Nikolaevsk, Siberia. Owing to charges that have been made to the effect that the Chinese participated in the so-called "massacre" of Japanese by Russian partizans, and to the further fact that Japan has now seized the northern half of Saghalin Island, this account possesses tremendous international significance.

EARLY in June the Imperial Japanese governmnent gave out for publication accounts of conditions as found in Nikolaevsk by the Japanese relieving forces which reached there June 2.

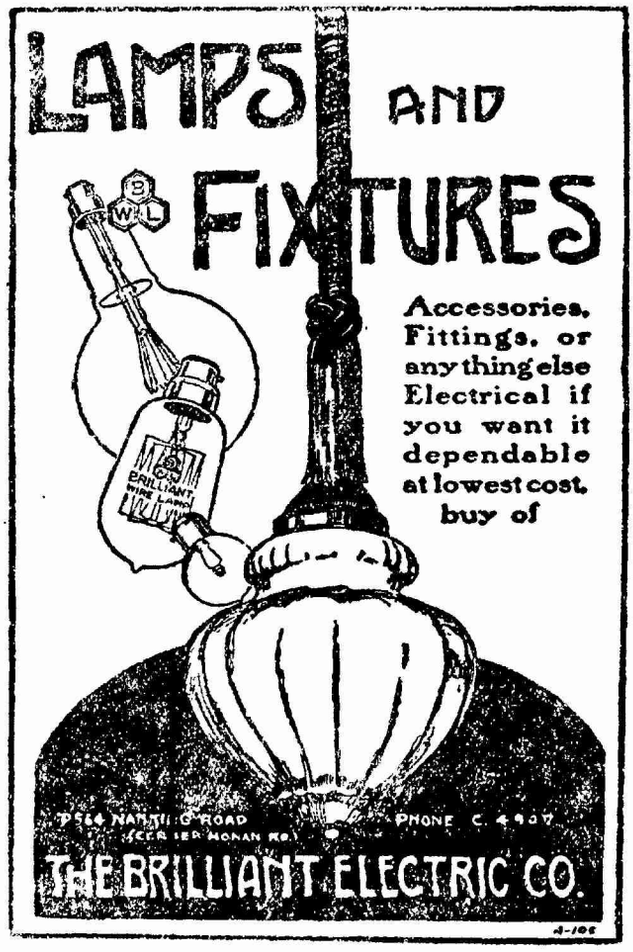
While investigation of just what happened was necessarily hampered as no Japanese witnesses survived, yet the "relief expedition" even at that early date had found evidence of Chinese participation in these outrages.

Mass meetings were everywhere being held, and the public of Japan were frenziedly demanding swift retribution for all concerned, when I arrived in Japan, having sailed from Shanghai June 10.

Arriving in Vladivostok June 19, the prospect of reaching Nikolaevsk one thousand miles to the north, was discouraging.

In normal times two routes are available, A train ride of thirty six hours would bring one to Habarovsk, 500 miles northward where river steamboats down the Amur a like distance brought one to Nikolaevsk, or, a sea trip of 1,000 miles accomplished the same result. On my arrival the Japanese military were in control of the railroad from Vladivostok to Habarovsk, and application for a "pass" through their military lines in order to reach Habarovsk was politely but firmly denied. They pointed out that arrival at Habarovsk would avail nothing, as their military forces on the Amur were not permitting river traffic of any kind.

No steamers were running between Vladivostok and Nikolaevsk, as the Japanese authorities had but


LAMPS AND
FIXTURES
Accessories, Fittings, or anything else Electrical if you want it dependable at lowest cost, buy of
PHONE C. 4907
THE BRILLIANT ELECTRIC CO.

a ban on all water traffic, "until such time as their Naval authorities deemed the trip could safely be made."

During the last week of June, the Provisional Russian Assembly at Vladivostok, organized a Russian Red Cross Expedition under the leadership of Professor Talmachoff, to carry succor to the destitute at Nikolavesk.

Passage over the "Japanese controlled" line via Habarovsk being denied it, the steamship *Erivan* of the Russian Volunteer Fleet was chartered and loaded with food, clothing, and medical supplies.

Much of the clothing, all the "comfort bags," layettes, etc., etc., and all medical supplies were contributed by the American Red Cross in Vladivostok.

Here at last was a means of reaching Nikolaevsk.

Permission having been obtained from Provisional President Medviedeiff, I secured passage as a paid passenger, going aboard the *Erivan*, July 2. It was not until the 8th following seemingly interminable negotiations with the Japanese high command that Japanese permission for a Russian Red Cross expedition proceding from one Russian seaport to another Russian seaport, was obtained.

Three days steaming brought the *Erivan* to Castries or Dekastry Bay, as the Russians term it, where a stop of twenty four hours was necessitated to permit Japanese naval officers, from destroyers stationed there, to make an inspection of cargo, officers and crew, the personnel of the Russian commission together with their papers, ancestry, present and future purposes, etc. This examination naturally extended to the sole American on board.

Nikolaevsk was reached the evening of July 13, when the *Erivan* anchored in the Amur about half a mile off the town, there to remain until July 31. The eighteen days intervening were utilized by the writer to make an investigation of the causes and circumstances which resulted in the destruction of the town, and of the killing of 656 Japanese.

As the intent of this article is limited to making clear the circumstances under which the Chinese gunboats found themselves at Nikolaevsk, the part they played, and their present predicament, all reference to other phases is omitted.

About the middle of July 1919 the Naval authorities at Peking ordered one small sea-going gunboat, the *Kiang Heng* two small river gunboats, and one naval tug, to proceed from Shanghai where they were then stationed, to Harbin, for the purpose of assisting in putting an end to banditry along the Sungari. These four small vessels had an aggregate complement of 350 officers and men.

Proceeding to Vladivostok they outfitted for the trip north. While engaged in this work notified by Peking that winter clothing and supplies were to be taken on board when Habarovsk was reached. It is important to bear this last in mind, as it explains why, later on they were unable at the height of the Arctic winter to leave their vessels, for any purpose, equipped as they were with summer clothing only.

Reaching Dekastry Bay a wait of one month was necessary before proceeding to the mouth of the Amur, as the Russian authorities at first denied permission for their passage up the Amur (through Russian territory). This finally being obtained their next stop was Nikolaevesk where they tarried only long enough to stock up with fresh provisons. October had arrived and it was important that speed be made to avoid freezing in before reaching their destination.

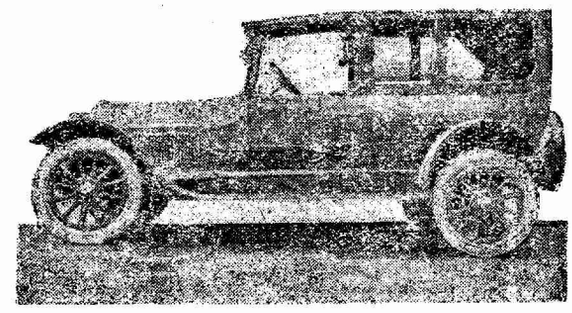
The journey up the Amur was without incident until the squadron arrived at a point eight or ten miles below Habarovsk, when without warning, heavy guns mounted on both banks opened fire on the Chinese vessels. Without knowledge of the cause, without firing a shot, they dropped down the river out of range, where they anchored.

Then followed parleys. It developed that Kalmikoff had brought down heavy guns, and was prepared to dispute the passage further of the Chinese. Kalmikoff stated he did not recognise the authority of the Vlandivostok government, and under no circumstances were the Chinese to be permitted to proceed. Bowing to force majeure, the Chinese announced their willingness to return to Nikolaevsk, until they could apprise Peking of this fresh interruption to their progress, but asked permission to send to Habarovsk, only ten miles away for their winter supplies, especially clothing. To this request Kalmikoff turned a deaf ear and they were forced to retrace their steps as far as Nikolaevsk without winter supplies of any kind.

Though it came to me from several sources, not Chinese, I place little credence in the reports that Japanese officers mingled with Kalmikoff's men and directed the fire on the Chinese gunboats.. One fact, however, is clear. At the time the Chinese were turned back by Kalmikoff, Japanese gunboats were passing freely and unhindered, in and out of the river port of Habarovsk.

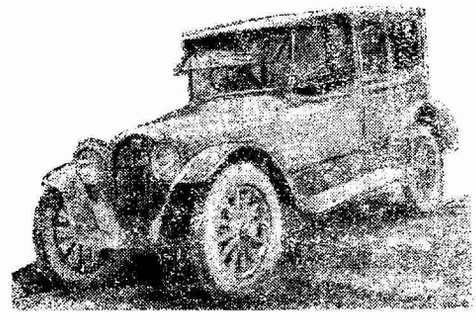
Nikolaevsk was again reached November 3. Already an inch of ice was on the surface of the river. Preparations for living were hurriedly made. Permanent anchorages chosen, solid wooden structures were built up from main decks, flush with the ships sides, as far as the superstructure, then roofed over to help keep out the bitter cold of the six months winter then upon them. All rapid fire guns mounted on the superstructure were dismounted, and stored below, to preserve them from the weather. Every foot of space within the wooden

Modern Travel

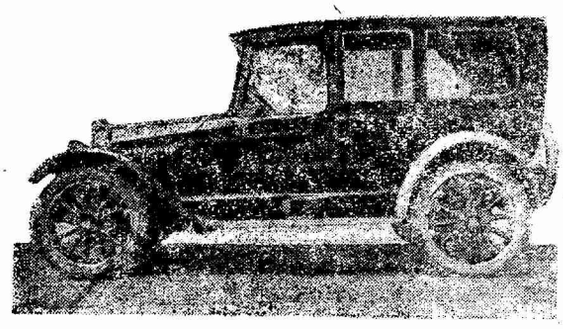


GONE are those picturesque days of the gilded coach, the dappled grays and the silver-mounted harness. Gone, too, is the top-hatted coachman, the old family victoria and the high-backed carriage.

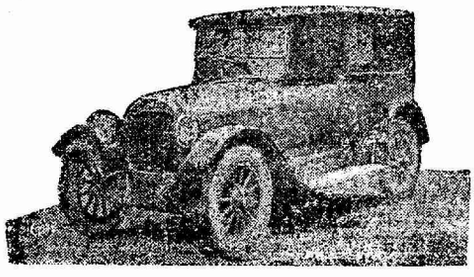
In every age they who travel have sought the utmost in comfort, convenience and luxury. Yet these three requisites have found real expression only in the refinement of the motor car. For those who have been accustomed to the distinctive carriage of former days, there is now the individually-built custom motor coach.



On a chassis of standard worth, the H. S. Honigsberg & Co., artisans build a coach of exclusiveness, richness and comfort embodying the highest standards of construction and materials, together with furthest advancements in the art of coach designing.



Our designers, with their intimate knowledge of custom coach construction, are anxious to express your own tastes and ideas so that your coach may be an expression of your own individuality.



H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

40 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, SHANGHAI

Telephone: West 1234

PEKING **TIENTSIN**

Largest Distributors of Motor Cars in China

14-303

TURN THE FAUCET—HOT WATER !

For years the matter of heating water in the home and elsewhere has been an inconvenience calling either for a large and cumbersome storage tank attached to a stove or furnace or a dangerous, smelly and unsatisfactory gas device.

At last has been perfected the AQUA INSTANTANEOUS HEATER—a simple electric apparatus which attaches direct to the water pipe and gives warm, hot or boiling water instantly. It responds just as an electric light responds to its switch.

Turn the Faucet—You Have Hot Water

Appearance, economy, safety and efficiency are the supreme features, with practically indefinite endurance. Installed easily anywhere that a supply of water and electricity exists. It is clean and sanitary.

There is no home, business house, factory, hospital or office that will not be made more convenient with the AQUA.

See the demonstration at the Shanghai Municipal Electric Showroom, 26 Nanking Road, or write for illustrated catalog.

PRICE: TLS. 65.00

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI

14-304

housing was filled with firewood. The only opening in all the expanse of wooden sheathing was a door cut through at the head of each ships gangway. All ships were alike in this respect. And so the winter found them. Found them at Nikolaevsk unwillnigly, frozen in, without sufficient supplies, and totally without winter clothing of any sort.

The next incident with which we are concerned is the arrival of the Reds.

On January 10, under the leadership of Trepetzin and his consort Nina, following the frozen surface of the Amur they came. On ski and sledge, some costumed all in white which made them all but invisable against the snowy background.

In numbers perhaps three thousand.

On seeing their approach the Japanese garrison, and their Allies, the Whites, the latter under command of Colonel Medvedieff, burned all the outlying structures in the town for the announced purpose of preventing their use by the advancing Reds.

Below the town was a fort constructed by the soldiers of the Tsar. Circling the town, and without giving battle Trepetzin led his men against this fort, where was also stationed the Japanese wireless station. Laying siege the fort was not long in holding out.

The circumstances of its surrender, and the fact that the Japanese commander chose to defend it with a scant 50 men will not be gone into here.

With the surrender of the fort, Trepetzin methodically and leisurely selected such heavy guns as suited his purpose (which would indicate that the Japanese at the fort did not destroy the heavy guns before capitulation, as is claimed) moved them to a position near town, built gun platforms, (one of these I inspected in detail) and opened fire on the town.

Persistent and continued firing was maintained three days, ending on February 26. Parleys followed and on February 29, the Japanese and Whites surrendered. The Japanese were permitted to retain their arms. At 2 a. m., March 12, the Japanese unassisted by their former Allies, the Whites, attacked Trepetzins headquarters unsuccessfully.

Fighting thereupon recommenced between the Japanese and Trepetzin, followed by the surrender of the surviving Japanese soldiers amounting to 134 officers and men.

This was the second time they had surrendered And this time Trepetzin took no chances and they were lodged in jail. While all of this had been taking place the Chinese remained on board their vessels quietly, taking no part in the fighting.

A few weeks before the surrender of February 29, Colonel Medvedieff, Commander of the Whites, called on the Chinese and requested the loan of rapid fire guns, pointing out that there were 4000 Chinese civilians in Nikolaevsk, and that they would benefit by this added protection.

At this time, and until after the surrender on the 29th, neither Trepetzin, or any of his officers or men had been near the Chinese gunboat. Had it been otherwise their presence would have instantly been discovered by the Japanese on the river bank near by.

Complying with the request of the Whites, the Chinese loaned three guns. Two 47 m.m. rapid fire with 50 rounds of fixed ammunition, and one Hotchkiss, five barrel, mounted on wheeled body with 20 rounds of 5 shots each.

On February 27, two days before the town surrendered Colonel Medvedieff called again on the Chinese, stating he was returning the two 47 m.m. guns and 34 rounds of unexpended ammunition but

Oregon Pine—

The Standard of the West

SUPERIORITY of service after years of usage has made Oregon Pine the standard of the West. The recognition of this superiority is rapidly bringing the use of more of the timber in the Far East. Robert Dollar Company Oregon Pine is of the highest grade, coming from our own forests, through our own mills, on our own vessels to China. We can supply all sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work.

We Specialize in Bridge Timbers and Railway Sleepers.

RETAIL LUMBER YARDS IN HANKOW AND TIENTSIN.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 4 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

BRANCH OFFICES

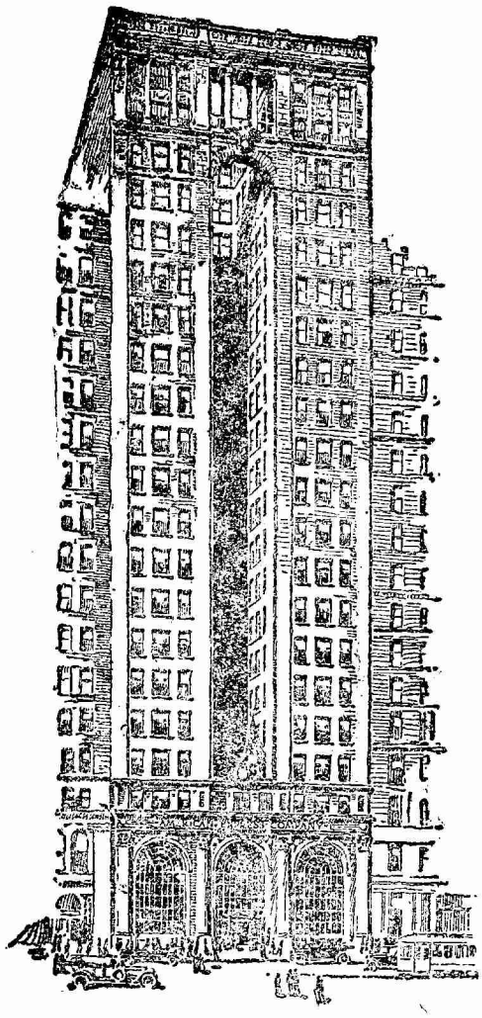
HANKOW — TIENTSIN — KOBE — HONGKONG — MANILA — SINGAPORE

14-305

American Express Co.

INTERNATIONAL

BANKING SHIPPING



General Banking in China

Checking & Savings accounts in Gold Dollars, Sterling, Francs, Taels, Mexican Dollars.

Imports & Exports Financed

Express & Freight Forwarders

Steamship Bookings arranged

Consignments cleared through customs

Marine Insurance effected

Thru Bills of Lading Issued

Head Office—65 Broadway

New York

Offices in Orient

Yokohoma, Japan	—	75 A Yamashita-cho
Manila, P. I.	—	36 Escolta
Hongkong, China	—	11 Queen's Road Central

SHANGHAI—8 Kiukiang Road

he was unable to return the Hotchkiss as it had fallen into the hands of the Reds.

On the day following, February 28, the two 47 m.m. and unexpended ammunition were returned.

The Chinese contend that constituted their one and only participation in any way shape or form in the events concerning hostilities at Nikolaevsk.

The writer accepts their statement, particularly in view of his knowledge of the existence of certain written corroboration of the above, the nature of which he is obligated not to disclose at this time.

Following the return of the two 47 m.m. guns none of the events which followed touched the Chinese until along toward the latter part of May, an important conference took place at the Chinese Consulate in Nikolaevsk, at which were present, Senior Captain Chen, C. N. Consul Chang Wen Fang, Chinese Secretaries, and Trepetzin, Nina and several of Trepetzin's body guard.

The conversation was in Russian.

Unknown to the Reds there was concealed in that room an American who understands Russian perfectly. He heard every spoken word, and made notes at the time. The writer knows this American. It was from him that knowledge of what transpired at this most important inteview, was obtained.

Trepetzin stated he had learned of the near approach of the Japanese Relief Forces and he had determined, rather than allow the town to be again occupied by them, to utterly destroy it. To this the Chinese protested, pointing out the presence of their 4,000 countrymen, and the large number of homes they owned Trepetzin replied he would allow a few days interval to pass to allow the Chinese to evacuate, but that he was determined to destroy Nikolaevsk.

Next the Chinese brought up the question of what disposition he intended to make of the 134 Japanese prisoners then in jail.

Trepetzin assured the Chinese he intended putting them on a vessel and sending them to Japan. At this juncture an interruption by Nina led the Chinese to feel uneasy as to the fate of the Japanese, and such Russians as had fought with the Japanese against the Reds. They again asked for assurance, and Trepetzin repeated his former promise. The Reds then left.

A council was then held by the Chinese at which the American was present, and a letter written in Russian was immediately drafted and dispatched to Trepetzin.

I was fortunate in securing a copy of this letter, a translation of which is now published for the first time in the Far East:

(Translation from the Russian Original)

Chinese Consulate at Nikolaevsk on the Amur. M. M.

Commander of the Chinese Gunboats

May 22nd, 1920.

No 201

To the Military Revolutionary Staff of the Nikolaevsk district.

I have the honor to inform you that according to rumors which are reaching us, your staff intends to shoot all the Japanese prisoners and many Russian families and women. If this is true, then it not only contradicts international law and the laws of humanity, but has a great significance against the good of Russia, and we consider it our heart-felt duty, to convince and request you to conduct yourselves more condescendingly (conscientiously ?) toward Russian women and families, and the Japanese prisoners.

We think you will show us this honor, and for the good of Russia will agree with our opinions.

Chinese Consul
Commander of the
Chinese Gunboats.

最新中華商業政治地理大全

The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer - - - of China - - -

Compiled by EDWIN J. DINGLE

Author of "Across China on Foot," "China's Revolution," etc.

Besides being the only large scale atlas of China, the work is a complete commercial, educational & economic compendium in China to-day. The only work of the kind ever produced for and about China.

A GLANCE AT ITS SCOPE

SECTION ONE—A bi-lingual atlas of China's 18 provinces and 4 dependencies. The only two-language atlas of any country in existence.

SECTION TWO—Bi-lingual index to the maps in Section One. Each province has a map page to itself. Scale, 25 miles to the inch.

SECTION THREE—Detailed survey of China, geographical, commercial, educational, economic. Over 200,000 words written by experts.

SECTION FOUR—China's trade. A research record of trade growth since 1870. Also bi-lingual.

SECTION FIVE—China's productions. With a huge coloured Productions Map needed by every exporter.

SECTION SIX—China's railways. With a special Railway Map and a mass of detail regarding railways in China.

SECTION SEVEN—China's afforestation. The whole important field covered in a special article by an authority.

SECTION EIGHT—China's geology, an interesting subject dealt with in a new way. Also, China's fauna and flora. More maps.

SECTION NINE—For the business man and the student; miscellaneous records needed for constant reference.

Size: 18¾" x13½" x3½". Weight 22 lbs.
400 pp. Heavy Leather Binding.

Price of the Work Complete: Tls. 110

This Offer May Be Withdrawn At Any Time

.....

(DATE).....

To MILLARD'S REVIEW, SHANGHAI.

Please supply.....copy of the NEW ATLAS AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER OF CHINA (最新中華商業政治地理大全) By EDWIN J. DINGLE, as advertised in Millard's Review, at the Price of Tls. 110 each.

(Firm's Name).....

Address.....

14-307

THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
57 BROADWAY

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $ 15,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS - - - 22,667,000
DEPOSITS (June 30, 1920) - - 387,752,000

OFFICERS
A. BARTON HEPBURN,
Chairman of the Advisory Board
ALBERT. H. WIGGIN,
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Eugene V. R. Thayer, President

Samuel H. Miller,	Vice President	George H. Saylor,	Asst. Cashier
Edward R. Tinker,	Vice President	M. Hadden Howell,	Asst. Cashier
Carl J. Schmidlapp,	Vice President	S. Fred Telleen,	Asst. Cashier
Gerhard M. Dahl,	Vice President	Sewall S. Shaw,	Asst. Cashier
Reeve Schley,	Vice President	Leon H. Johnston,	Asst. Cashier
Alfred C. Andrews,	Cashier	Otis Everett,	Asst. Cashier
Charles C. Slade,	Asst. Cashier	George E. Schoepps,	Asst. Cashier
Edwin A. Lee,	Asst. Cashier	Andrew G. Campbell,	Asst. Cashier
William E. Purdy,	Asst. Cashier	William H. Moorhead,	Asst. Cashier
Charles D. Smith,	Asst. Cashier	Charles A. Shepardson,	Asst. Cashier
William P. Holly,	Asst. Cashier	Ernest T. Love,	Asst. Cashier

Charles E. Berthoud, Manager Foreign Department
Herman Krech, Assistant Manager Foreign Department

DIRECTORS

Henry W. Cannon	Samuel H. Miller	Andrew Fletcher
A. Barton Hepburn	Edward R. Tinker	William B. Thompson
Albert H. Wiggin	Edward T. Nichols	Reeve Schley
John J. Mitchell	Newcomb Carlton	Kenneth F. Wood
Guy E. Tripp	Frederick H. Ecker	H. Wendell Endicott
James N. Hill	Eugene V. R. Thayer	William M. Wood
Daniel C. Jackling	Carl J. Schmidlapp	
Charles M. Schwab	Gerhard M. Dahl	

WE RECEIVE ACCOUNTS OF Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms or Individuals on favorable terms, and shall be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

Through its Trust Department, the Bank offers facilities as

Trustee under Corporate Mortgages and Indentures of Trust;

Depositary under re-organization and other agreements;

Custodian of securities and Fiscal Agent for Corporations and Individuals;

Executor under Wills and Trustee under Testamentary Trusts;

Trustee under Life Trusts.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

14-308

This was on May 22.

The next few days were filled with feverish preparations to take the Chinese civilians to some place of safety—Mago, thirty versts up the Amur, was decided on.

Securing all the Chinese junks, sampans, and river craft of every description, and loading the four vessels to utmost capacity the trip was safely made.

Not only were 4,000 Chinese so transported, but in addition, over 700 Russians were also afforded asylum.

Two days after the departure of the Chinese, the town of Nikolaevsk was destroyed by fire and bombs. Originally it boasted about 2,000 buildings. When I was there in July, but 17 remained. Of the events which took place after the Chinese left, this article will not deal. Arriving at Mago the Chinese were disembarked on one of the long, narrow, low-lying islands of the same name.

Fortunately, two large godowns in good condition were found, which at the time of my visit there, housed sardine fashion, 1,200 Chinese each. The balance who could not sleep on the boats camped under the open sky.

It is not necessary to recount here the obstacles the Japanese put in my way when I applied for a "pass" through their lines surrounding Nikolaevsk, in order that I might reach Mago. The pass was finally denied me, and I made the trip there and back without one.

Scarcely had the Chinese settled down at Mago when word reached them of the desperate plight of several foreigners and their families at a gold mine twelve miles above, and ten miles inland from Mago.

George S. Dyer was then aboard the *Kiang Heng*, having come out from the mine shortly after Trepetzin made his first appearance. As general manager of the Orsk Gold Fields, Ltd., he had been in that country eight years, and was thoroughly familiar with the waterways, therefore with Mr. Dyer as pilot the trip of rescue was undertaken, first sending on ahead twenty armed Chinese sailors as guard.

This guard reached the mine, fought its way back through hostile Reds and safely delivered to Captain Mow twenty foreigners, including children.

The list includes, counting Mr. Dyer; 5 Americans, 3 Danish, 6 English, 3 Russian, 4 French—twenty-one in all. (Their names are in the possession of *Millard's Review*.)

The return to Mago had scarcely been begun, (this was June 2), when the masts of several gunboats were observed across a low lying neck of land separating the Chinese gunboat from the Amur river. Men sent aloft, amongst them Dyer, plainly saw the naval ensign of Japan flying from their stern.

While Dyer was calling down this information to Captain Mow, gunfire was heard, and three solid shot by narrow margin missed the Chinese gunboat. Captain Mow immediately ran up the international signal denoting, "neutral vessel," and the firing ceased.

Thus on the morning of June 2nd did the vanguard of the Japanese make their presence known. It, however, was not the only firing on Chinese they did that day, and with better aim. It seems that early that same morning a Chinese two masted junk, flying at each masthead a large Chinese flag of the Republic left Mago and proceeded eight miles down stream to bring back a load of firewood, previously cut and stored on the bank of the river.

The loading was accomplished and the start up river commenced when again the avenging vanguard of Japanese gunboats opened fire. This time their

aim was better. Of the 44 Coolies on board, 34 where killed outright. The Junk sank, but not so low that the two masts did not project above the water level, the two Chinese flags still flying. Five of the remaining coolies made their way on foot back to Mago, and it was from the lips of one of these survivors the above account was given me.

June 2nd seems indeed destined to be long remembered by the Chinese at Mago.

It was not until after daylight the next morning that word first reached the gunboats of this attack on the wood gatherers. An officer immediately went on board one of the Japanese gunboats which had by then returned from its first inspection of Nikolaevsk. He related the incident and produced one of the survivors, and informed the Japanese of the Chinese intention to send a naval boat down to give relief to any wounded that might be found.

To this humanitarian project, the Japanese commanding officer replied that such a thing would be impossible for the space of three days, as he had orders to forcibly prevent any one leaving Mago during that time, while a census and examination would be made of the Chinese civilians.

Faced with the alternative of open hostilities the Chinese were forced to wait three days before sending succor.

When on the fourth day they arrived at the sunken junk no trace of a survivor could be found, so they left the junk with the two flags still flying and returned.

The five missing have never been accounted for so the toll stands at thirty-nine.

(To be continued next issue)

Schools, More Schools—the Cry of the Philippines

BY FRAZIER HUNT

Special Correspondent, the *Chicago Tribune*

Schools—and more schools—and then more and more schools.

That's the cry over here in the Philippines and one hears it in tiny *barrios* hidden in great coconunt groves and listens to its echo along the paved streets of new cities. It's the heart song of a young nation.

Vacation has just ended over here and the new school year started—and there have been 75,000 children turned away from school doors because there was neither rooms nor the teachers to care for them.

I shall never forget seeing a barefoot mother bringing her seven year old boy to a home-made nipa roofed school in the Island of Bohol. The room was overcrowded already and the teacher had accepted more pupils than the regulations permitted. But the mother couldn't understand all these things and when she found that her tears could not get her child admitted she wanted to pay his way with her peso or two savings.

She could not read nor write herself and she lived in a tiny bamboo, thatched hut, roosting on stilts, but she wanted her boy to become educated so that he could have a better place in the world. And the same thing is happening all over the islands—with the exception of the non-Christian tribes who are taking more slowly to education. It is a glorious sign for the future.

Last December there were 776,639 pupils attending school in the islands. This was an increase of 104,910 over the attendance of the previous year. This present school year just started will likewise show a great increase over the past school year. It is estimated there are approximately 1,200,000

THE CHINESE AMERICAN BANK OF COMMERCE

(Commercial and Industrial Bank of China)

中華懋業銀行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China issued April 12th, 1919.

Authorized Capital U. S. $10,000,000

Paid-up Capital U. S. $ 5,000,000

Head Office: PEKING

President,

Hon. CHIEN NEN SHUN

American Vice-President,

JAMES A. THOMAS, Esq.

Chinese Vice-President,

HSU UN YUEN, Esq.

Correspondents in New York:

CHASE NATIONAL BANK
HAYDEN, STONE & COMPANY
AMERICAN FOREIGN BANKING CORP.

The Bank is closely associated with a number of the leading financial institutions in the United States and has a wide connection of important capitalists in China, and is prepared to give financial facilities to assist its clients in initiating and developing solid commercial and industrial undertakings in China.

The Bank receives deposits; grants loans; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfers; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; and does other general banking business.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 11 Nanking Road

Telephone Central Nos. 5841, 5842.

Shanghai Manager,

H. A. ALLEN

Assistant Managers,

LOUIS SHEN

SOOYII K. SHEN

14-309

THE SCIENCE OF BUSINESS

It hasn't been so many years ago since the idea of business as a science was scoffed at Now its accepted without question and a vast field of profitable business literature has been the result. Here are a few sound business books:

MONEY AND BANKING. *By John T. Holdsworth. Ph. D., Professor of Economics and Finance, and Dean of the School of Economics, University of Pittsburgh.*

A simple yet exhaustive and comprehensive exposition of the theory and practice of money and banking. Tracing the underlying principles to their culmination in the every day workings of banking and financial institutions $4.10

CORPORATION FINANCE. *By Edward Mead, Ph. D., Professor of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.*

Explaining and illustrating the methods employed in the promotion, capitalization, financial management, consolidation and reorganization of business corporations $4.10

THE MODERN BANK. *By Amos K. Fiske, Associate Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce.*

A complete popular treatise of present day banking methods, affording in condensed and connected form all the essential data required to form an intelligent conception of how the modern bank has been achieved and what is the direction of its present tendencies $3.75

THE LAW OF COMMERCIAL PAPER. *By William Underhill Moore, LL. B. Formerly Professor of Commercial Law in the University of Wisconsin.*

This work is intended for business men, students of business methods, employes and the general reader, that each may understand the law of commercial paper now used as mediums of exchange, and so be able to apply it when the occasion demands $3.75

Chinese-American Pub. Co.

25 Nanking Road. **SHANGHAI**

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN "HOW TO SAVE"

By depositing money regularly with this Bank, you are teaching your children the habit of saving. When they are twenty years old, they will find it a great help. The following table shows handsome totals that a monthly deposit of $3 will grow into:—

Age	Amount	Age	Amount
1	$ 37.17	11	$ 710.54
2	76.88	12	821.12
3	119.98	13	943.09
4	167.53	14	1,077.66
5	220.72	15	1,226.05
6	280.44	16	1,389.58
7	348.72	17	1,569.91
8	427.73	18	1,768.70
9	519.10	19	1,987.74
10	610.17	20	2,229.29

SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road

Hongkew Branch: 15 N. Szechuen Road

14-310

children of school age in the islands, so the voluntary attendance of more than three-quarters of a million is a great record.

All in all there are 4,412 elementary schools, 501 middle schools and 50 high schools with one government university. The cost of upkeep is over $5,000,000.

In 1919 the Philippine Legislature voted an extra sum of $15,000,000 to be spent on education during a five year period. Much of this was to be used in building new school plants and in securing extra teachers from America. But it is impossible to obtain enough American teachers and to hold them. The islands have the reputation of being a teacher's paradise. Out of 60 American women teachers brought over two years ago, 38 have married. In the islands at present there are 350 American teachers and 50 American superintendents. The native teachers number 18,000.

But these cold figures fail to give any of the great thrill that one gets in observing first hand what the American school system, transplanted over here 7,000 miles from its base, has meant to these backward peoples. It has brought them light and hope and health and is answering their dreams of being a new born race. It has given them fine ideals, practical ideas and a brand new culture of life and manners. It has taught them citizenship and the responsibilities of free men. Twenty years of American schools have completely changed the whole aspect of the islands.

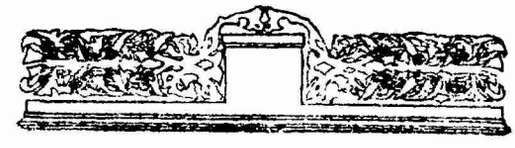
The brand of education the long list of sacrificing American trailbreakers have brought has actually changed the physical characteristics of a generation of Filipinos. They introduced exercise and physicial training and taught sanitation and good health. The economic side has been no less priceless: they've introduced gardening and new ideas of agriculture.

But best of all have been the American ideals of life and citizenship that have been planted into the growing hearts of the young Filipino. It has been the ideal of the square deal and the fair chance. It has been the do and dare type of Americanism.

For twenty years these hundreds and thousands of American teachers have been pounding in their great work. Today their first plantings are just beginning to bloom. Most of the young government officials have been trained under these American ideals. As the years swing on more and more of these Filipino-Americans are coming into power. In another decade or two the real leaders will be American trained. Already the English language is becoming the one universal language of the islands. Last session the first speech to be made in English was delivered in the Senate. In ten years more most of the debating will be carried on in English—and in twenty years it will be the one official language.

While scores of these American trained young men are entering government service thousands are going into school work, carrying on the planting of these American ideals. They are splendid young people—these Filipino men and women teachers. They dream of new islands here, as fine and free wise as America.

They are the real proof of the greatness and the wisdom and the generosity of America's policy toward the Philippines.



INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

HEAD OFFICE: 7 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai

A French Savings Society

Board of Directors

R. FANO, French Municipal Councillor, Director of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique.
H. MADIER, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, President of the French Chamber of Commerce for China, President of the Assurance Franco-Asiatique.
J. BEUDIN, General Manager, Assurance Franco-Asiatique.
M. SPEELMAN, Member of the Committee of the French Chamber of Commerce for China, General Manager, Assurance Franco-Asiatique.

The International Savings Society issues—

$2000 PREMIUM BONDS

Payable by monthly instalments of $12.

Every month ONE out of *2000 Bonds* is redeemed with $2000 and one out of every 10 Bonds gets a bonus of from *$12* to *$1000*.

All Bonds have a loan value after 2 years, the same as Life Insurance policies.

At present the I. S. S. has over

15,000 BONDS ISSUED

If you wish further particulars please clip the coupon below and mail, same to the general manager.

THE INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
7 Avenue Edouard VII, SHANGHAI

Please let me have full particulars regarding your Bonds.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Andersen, Mey

SHANGHA

BRANCH

Canton—Changsha—Che
Harbin—Hongkong—Ka
Tientsin—Tsinan—Urga-
New York Office

Telephone C—778

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

POWER ENGINEERING

Complete central stations for lighting and power; power plants for mills, factories, and shops, pumping plants, and compressor plants.

Turbo generators
Engine-driven generator sets
Condensing plants and pumps
Steam fuel economizers and forced draft fans
Steam engines, boilers and parts
Stokers, feed-water heaters and purifiers
Air washers and spray cooling systems
Hydraulic turbines and water wheels
Evaporators, oil extractors and purifiers.
Valves, pipe and fittings

MECHANICA

Machine shop equipm
Mechanical transmissi
Pumps, meters, instru
Stationary and marine
Pipe and pipe fittings
Belting, packing and
Flour, rice and oil mi
Compressors and dril
materials
Surveying, drafting
and supplies
Scales, vaults, tractor
materials

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

Cotton Spinning Machinery.
Looms and Weaving Machinery.
Knitting Machinery.

BUILDING ENGINEERING

Contractors for reinforced concrete structures.
Designers and suppliers for reinforcement for concrete structures.

GENERAL IMPORTE

GAEI

ver & Co., Ltd.

AI, CHINA

OFFICES

oo—Foochow—Hankow
lgan—Mukden—Peking
—Vladivostok—Yunnanfu
: 80 Wall Street

Cable "DANICA"

— MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

L SUPPLIES

ent
on equipment
ments and gauges
e oil engines

sbestos mechanical goods
ll machinery
ling equipments; blasting

and assaying instruments

s. trucks and road-making

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Motors, generators, transformers and controlling apparatus
Storage batteries and dry cells
Bare and insulated wire and cable
Telephones, switchboards, bells and accessories
Meters, instruments, line hardware and tools
X-Ray and medical equipment
Lamps, fans, wiring devices, fixtures and glassware
Domestic appliances for heating, cooking, etc.
Electric commercial and pleasure vehicles

RAILWAY SUPPLIES

Locomotives
Freight and Passenger Cars
Bridges and Turntables
Rails, Couplers, Crossings and Switches
Railway Specialties and Stores

BUILDING SUPPLIES

Roofing, glass and hardware
Sherwin-Williams paints and varnishes
Red and white lead
Concrete reinforcing bars and triangle mesh
Plumbing, heating and wiring devices

RS AND EXPORTERS

14-313

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
Owned and controlled by
The National Park Bank, New York **Union Bank, of Canada**

DIRECTORS
CHARLES A. HOLDER, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
RICHARD DELAFIELD, New York
President and Director, National Park Bank
STUYVESANT FISH, New York
Director, National Park Bank
GILBERT G. THORNE, New York
Vice-President and Director, National Park Bank
E. C. HOYT, New York
Chairman of the Board of Directors, Central Leather Co. and Director, National Park Bank
A. P. VILLA, New York
President, Messrs. A.P. Villa and Bros., Inc.
ROBT. P. PERKINS, New York
President, Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.
GEO. C. TAYLOR, New York
President, American Express Co.
SIR WILLIAM PRICE, Quebec Canada
President, Price Bros & Co., Ltd., and Honorary President, Union Bank of Canada
H. B. SHAW, Winnipeg, Canada
General Manager, Union Bank of Canada
GEO. WILSON, Toronto Ontario
Asst. General Manager, Union Bank of Canada
ROBERT McCULLOCH, Galt, Canada
President, The Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd. and Director, Union Bank of Canada
STANLEY E. ELKIN, St. John, N. B.
Managing Director, Maritime Nail Co., Ltd. and Director, Union Bank of Canada
STEPHEN HAAS, Toronto, Ontario
President, George H. Hees & Co. and Director, Union Bank of Canada
F. E. KENASTON, Minneapolis, Minn.
President, Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. and Director, Union Bank of Canada
W. J. DAWSON, New York
Agent, Union Bank of Canada
F. L. APPLEBY, New York
Agent, Union Bank of Canada
T. FRED ASPDEN, New York
Vice-President, Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation

BRANCHES
SAN FRANCISCO,—PARIS, TOKYO SEATTLE,—YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 7 Kiukiang Road ***Telephone: C—1174***

FOR REPAIRING YOUR INNER TUBES AND CASINGS—

You will not go wrong by using JOHNSON'S HASTEE PATCH
There's nothing better.

SOLE AGENTS

Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.
SHANGHAI

The Port of Shanghai

BY E. C. STOCKER
(Concluded from last week)

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Shanghai's trade position:—

Shanghai is the principal entreport for the trade of North and Central China. While a few small steamers communicate directly between the coast ports and other Yangtze ports and Japan or Hongkong, the majority of the trans-oceanic business is transacted through Shanghai so that of Shanghai's gross trade upwards of 60 per cent is re-export business.

Foreign imports:—

The principal foreign imports are:—

Cotton and other piece goods.	Machinery.
Metals and minerals.	Oil (lamp)
Chemicals.	Soap.
Cigarettes (American & Egyptian)	Sugar.
Coal.	Timber.
Liquid fuel (including benzine, etc.)	Matches.
Dyes.	Sundry manufactured goods.

Chinese Imports and Exports:—

Large amounts of Chinese goods are imported for local use and re-export.

Chinese raw cotton and cotton goods.	Beans, rice, flour, eggs, meat and other foodstuffs.
Coal (Yangtze)	
Metals and minerals, especially antimony and pig iron.	Cigarettes (Chinese
Hides.	Tea.
Silk.	Wool.
Fibres.	Vegetable oils and fats.

Analysis of (1919):—

Total imports.....	530.3	millions Hk. Tls.
Total exports.....	594.9	,,
Turn-over.....1,125.2		,,
Gross value of trade....	768.0	,,
Net local trade.....	410.7	,,
Transhipping.....	357.2	,,
Gross foreign turn-over.	532.7	,,
Gross national turn-over. (not including Native Customs)	592.6	

Industries of Shanghai—Approximate:—

46 cotton spinning and weaving mills.
16 modern flour mills.
6 bean oil and cake factories.
1 large paper mill and 5 smaller ones.
6 larger printing works and numerous small ones.
7 clothing factories.
41 modern style rice-hulling factories.
2 large timber mills and many small ones.
15 large steam filatures and many small ones.
1 lard factory.
1 large soap and candle factory.
2 large cigarette factories and several small ones.
1 large egg product plant and some small ones.
1 large meat and fruit-canning plant and 7 small ones.
1 chemical works.
3 leather factories.
4 mineral waterworks.
1 brewery.
5 shipbuilding yards (See previous issue).
4 waterworks (daily supply from the major works, 15 million gallons).
5 electric power plants.
1 gas works.
1 artifical ice plant.
Government railway works (Woosung).
Naval Arsenal.
Telephone services. (Four exchanges and 9,000 telephones on the major system).
Three electic tram services.

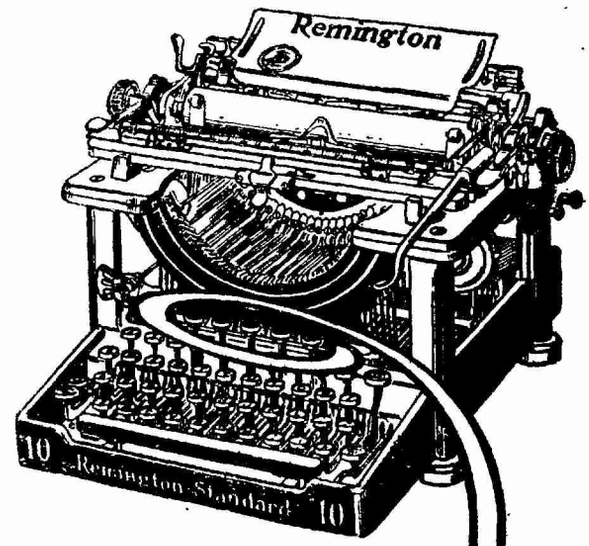
Value of Developed Property in Shanghai:—

Owing to the multiplicity of control and lack of returns for the Chinese areas, it is impossible to compile exact statistics for the whole of Shanghai.

The

Five Red Keys

The device at one motion moves the carriage instantly to any desired place on the paper.



It's the

Self-Starting

"Remington"

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Representatives for China, including Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Harbin.

14-315

VICKERS-CHINA LTD.

ARMAMENTS AND WARSHIPS

All types and classes of Warships; Super-Dreadnoughts and other Battleships; Battle Cruisers; Cruisers, Armour, protected and of all types; Fast Scouts; Monitors; Destroyers; Torpedo Boats; Mining Vessels of all sizes; Submarines of every type and class. Armour for Warships, Cupolas, Shields of all thicknesses. Artillery and Ordnance of every nature. All calibres and sizes of Heavy Guns and Howitzers, Q. F. Guns, Field Guns and Howitzers, Mountain Guns and Mortars for Naval or Military use; Aeroplane and Anti-Aircraft Guns. Electric and Hydraulic Mountings for the largest Guns and Gun Carriages for all Naval, Coast. Siege, Field and Mountain Artillery purposes. Machine Guns; Automatic and Repeating Rifles. All classes of Explosives and Propelling Powders.
Ammunition of every description loaded, fused or empty.

AVIATION

Airships, Aeroplanes and Boat Sea-Planes for War or Commercial purposes, all Aeronautical Instruments for their navigation, Bomb Sights and Apparatus.

BOILERS

Water Tube Cylindrical Boilers for Marine and Land purposes, also Locomotive Boilers.

CONDENSERS, PUMPS, &c.

Contraflo condensers main and auxiliary; High Efficiency Vacuum Pumps; Kinetic Reciprocating and Rotary Air Pumps; Surface Feed Heaters; Cascade Feed Water Filters; Steam and Water Ejectors; Centrifugal Pumps; Feed Water Heaters and Evaporators for Land and Marine installations.

DURALUMIN

For all purposes where a light and strong alloy is required, such as Aircraft, Motor Bodies and Fittings, Scientific Instruments, Surgical Apparatus, etc.

ELECTRICAL

Complete Electrical Installations; High and Slow Speed Alternating Current Generators; Induction Motors; Motor Generator Sets; Synchronous Converters; Submarine Motors; Direct Current Generators and Motors; Rolling Mill Equipments; Motor Control Apparatus; Cables, Switchgear; Electric Train Lighting Equipment; Electric Fans, Heaters, Radiators; Stoves and other Cooking Apparatus.

Head Office in China
4-5 Mao chia wan
Peking

Telephone: East 894
Telegrams:
"Vickers-Peking"

14-316

In the fullest sense, Shanghai consists of six areas:—

(1) The old City, founded in 1130 A.D.
(2) The Southern suburb (Nantou).
(3) The Northern outer suburb (Chapei).
(4) The Eastern suburb (Pootung).
(5) The French Concession.
(6) The International Settlement.

The first four are under local bodies responsible to the district magistrate and provincial governor. The last two are set aside for foreign residence under the treaties and are managed by elected municipal councils. The International Settlement is the largest and most developed.

The 1918 budget of the Shanghai Municipal Conncil shows that the total annual assessed rent of the property assessed for municpal rates in the Intenational Settlement and on "Municipal roads" outside the Settlement is nearly Tls. 18 millions. The land value of Tls.151 millions.

Similarly the 1918 budget of the French Municipal Council shows a total rateable annual value of nearly Tls. 2½ millions, and a land value of Tls. 30 millions.

The total anticipated receipts from all sources of the Shanghai Municipal Council are nearly Tls. 4 millions and of the French Municipal Council nearly Tls. 0.8 millions.

The total value of the land in Shanghai is at least Tls. 200 millions not including the buildings thereon. The annual rateable value of land and buildings is abour Tls. 25 millions. (See attached table No. 2).

The probable gross value of the land and buildings is in the neighborhood of Tls. 400 millions.

The unit value of the land in the International Settlement is Tls. 4,700 per mow (7,260 sq. Eng. ft.) and the rents (houses with land) work out at Tls. 560 per mow per annum. The house rent for foreign houses averages $ 1,406 per annum or Tls. 117 per month. For Chinese houses, it averages Tls. 200 per annum or Tls. 17 per month.

The population of the International Settlement is 670,000 (including 21,000 foreigners, half being Japanese) and the total including the French (92,000 Chinese and 600 foreigners) and Chinese sections (say 200,000 Chinese), is probably about one million. The present annual increase is over four percent. There are 63,000 houses in the International Settlement (including 4,000 foreign) and the total for all sections is more than 100,000.

There is no means of determining the actual income, but the aggregate of individual incomes in Shanghai is certainly not much less than Tls. 100 millions per annum.

The bulk of the customs revenue (eleven million H. T. per annum during the war) is not expended locally so that it does not provide any appreciable part of the income of the port and is therefore a further charge on the trade.

Table No. 3

	Whole International Settlement	Old French Settlement	French Settlement Extensions	City and Nantou	Chapei and Paoshan	Pootung	Total
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Area (mow).....	33,504	2,150	12,900	8,000	3,000	3,000	62,554
Unit Value of Land (per mow)	4,700	10,000E.	700E.	2,000E.	1,500E.	2,500E.	------
Total Value of Land (Millions)	151	21	9	16E.	4½E.	7½E.	214
Total Rent of Houses (Millions)	17½	2½		2½E.	2½E.	1E.	24
Estimated Value of Building at 10% (Millions) ...	175	25		25	25	10	160
Total Estimated Value of Land & Buildings (Millions).....	326	56		41	29½	17½	374

If You Are Building For Permanency—

YOU should realize that the roof of any structure should receive the same deliberate consideration as the foundation. The house builded on the sand has its counterpart in the builing with an inferior roof. The slighting of the covering means money lost through repairs, replacement and damage done to the interior. JOHNS-MANVILLE *Asbestos Roofing*, a flexible stone roof, fulfills every requirement, no matter how exacting, and eliminates maintenance cost, worry and possible damage. It requires *no painting* or other upkeep and wears and withstands the elements indefinitely.

Building Materials
Building Materials

Johns-Manville Asbestos Built-Up Roofing for flat roofs
Asbestos Ready to Lay Roofings in roll fore
Asbestos Shingles
Colorblende Asbestos Shingles
Asbestos Corrugated Roofing
Keystone Hair Insulator
Mastic Flooring
Transite Asbestos Wood
Waterproofing Materials
Radiator Traps

Consult our Engineers
To Figure With You

Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products
INSULATION
CEMENTS
ROOFINGS
PACKINGS
LININGS
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation

THE KOSTER COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE
SOERABAYA
COLOMBO

Exclusive Representatives for the Orient.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CHINA
12 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
Complete Stocks Carried

NEW YORK
MANILA
HARBIN
AUCKLAND

14-317

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: $10,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS: $3,200,000

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street New York

London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.

Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN

San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
CANTON
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
PEKING
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAO

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BARAHONA
PUERTO PLATA
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
KOBE
YOKOHAMA

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PANAMA
COLON
PANAMA

PHILIPPINES
CEBU
MANILA

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ONCE (BUENOS AIRES)
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
PORTO ALEGRE
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

COLOMBIA
BARRANQUILLA
BOGOTA
MEDELLIN

CUBA
HAVANA & 22 OTHER CITIES IN CUBA

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO
CALLE RONDEAU (MONTEVIDEO)

VENEZUELA
CARACAS
CIUDAD BOLIVAR
MARACAIBO

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

ENERGY SUPPLIES AND CONVERSIONS

Energy Supplies in Shanghai:—

The industries and shipping of Shanghai depend to a great extent on the fuel supply, which is wholly imported,

Energy Conversion:—

The energy conversion plants are five in number, four coal-electricity and one coal-gas.

In the International Settlement the Shanghai Municipal Council Electricity Department has two power stations and is now supplying 27,000 Horse Power and anticipates to be shortly able to supply 50,000 horse Power. The total capacity of the plant is to be increased to 100,000 Horse Power by 1921. The total consumption of coal in 1918 was 124,402 tons or 3.22 lbs. per unit sold (9% over-all efficiency); contracts for 180,000 tons were placed for 1920.

In the French Concession about 500,000 units are used per annum for public lighting alone.

The Gas Company now produces 542 million cu. ft. per annum. There are 40 gas engines in Shanghai.

Climate:—

Fairly healthful. Average annual rainfall, 15 in. in winter and 30.2 in summer; mean degree of humidity from 78.6 in the winter to 82.6 in the summer. The best weather usually occurs in October and November when days are dry and clear. Excessive heat sometimes occurs during July and August. The thermometer ranges from 25 degrees to 103 degrees F. Extremely cold and biting winds from the northeast prevail when winter sets in.

Distances:—

To following places in nautical miles: Amoy, 586; Bangkok, 2,210; Batavia, 2,519; Bombay, 4,705; Calcutta, 3,905; Canton 919; Cebu, 1,341; Chefoo, 532; Chemulpo, 505; Chinwangtao, 635; Dairen (Port Arthur), 567; Foochow, 465; Haiphong, 1,284; Hakodate, 1,188; Hongkong, 859; Iloilo, 1,366; Karatzu, 460; Kobe, 769; Kuchinotzu, 435; Macassar, 2,385; Madras, 3,815; Manila, 1,235; Moji, 537; Nagasaki, 426; Newchwang, 687; Pakhoi, 1,209; Penang, 2,620; Rangoon, 3,390; Saigon, 1,750; Semarang, 2574; Singapore, 2,240; Sourabaia, 2659; Swatow, 687; Tientsin, 722; Tamsui, (Formosa), 437; Vladivostok, 1,024; Yokohama, 980; Gibraltar, 9,215; Port Said, 7,305; Tsingtau, 380.

"Closer relations between China's 400,000,000 people and the people of other nations means greater prosperity for the entire world."

You can do your part by sending a year's subscription for Millard's Review to your friends "back home" in America or Europe.

NINTH YEAR SHORT TERM DOMESTIC LOAN

THE following regulations governing the flotation of the 9th year short term domestic loan of the Republic of China were promulgated by Mandate on September 19th in Peking. The loan is issued to raise the moratorium and recall depreciated Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

Art. 1:—For the purpose of reorganising the currency (in the Capital) the Government hereby issues a short term loan to the amount $60,000,000 to be known as the Currency Reorganisation Short Term Loan.

The above mentioned loan shall be issued by the Domestic Loan Bureau.

Art. 2:—The rate of interest for the loan shall be 6 per cent. per annum.

Art. 3:—The interest accruing from the loan shall be paid every six months. The dates for the payment of interest each year shall be March 31 and September 30 each year.

Art. 4:—The redemption of the loan shall commence from the 10th year of the Republic by drawing and shall be completed in six years. Two drawings shall be held each year and by each drawing one twelfth of the total sum of the loan, that is, $5,000,000 shall be redeemed. The first instalment of the loan shall be redeemed on March 31 of the 10th year of the Republic and the last, on September 30 of the 15th Year of the Republic, when the total amount of the loan shall be redeemed.

The payment for the redemption of each instalment of the loan drawn each time shall begin on March 31 and September 30 and the drawing of lots shall take place on March 10 and September 10 each year in Peking.

Art. 5:—In order to obtain funds for the redemption of each instalment of the loan and to pay the interest due, the Ministry of Finance shall request the Inspector-General of Customs to hand over beforehand a portion of the Customs Surplus fund according to the list subjoined hereunder (*see Government Gazette*), which shall be deposited with the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. If the funds derived from the Customs Surplus prove insufficient for the purpose, the Ministry of Finance shall raise funds elsewhere to make up the deficit.

Art. 6:—As the loan is to recall the depreciated Government banknotes from the market, it shall be issued at par with the banknotes issued by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications without any discount whatsoever.

Art. 7:—The bonds of the present loan shall be bearer bonds.

Art. 8:—The bonds of the present loan shall be issued in four different denominations as follows:—

(1) $10.
(2) $100.
(3) $1,000.
(4) $10,000.

Art. 9:—The bonds and interest coupons of the loan, when they become due for redemption, shall be accepted for the payment of any kind of tax with the exception of the Customs dues. They shall also be accepted in substitution for specie payment in other official transactions.

Art. 10:—The bonds of the present loan can be used by banks as reserve securities and funds in substitution for cash.

Art. 11:—The loan bonds shall be negotiable for sale or mortgage and they shall also be accepted in official transactions as securities in substitution for specie payment.

Art. 12:—Should any of the officials in charge of the issue of the present loan be found committing any act calculated to damage the credit of the loan bonds, such official or officials shall be liable to punishment provided for under the Order governing the punishment for Damaging the Credit of Domestic Loan Bonds.

Art. 13:—Fifteen days prior to the date for redemption of the loan and the payment of the interest, the Ministry of Finance shall request the President to appoint two Auditors of the Bureau of Audit to audit the books and statements in connection with the loan and to inspect the funds reserved for the redemption of the loan and the payment of interest due. At each drawing the Bureau of Audit shall also appoint two officials of the Ministry of Finance.

Art. 14:—The present Regulations shall be be enforced on the date of promulgation.

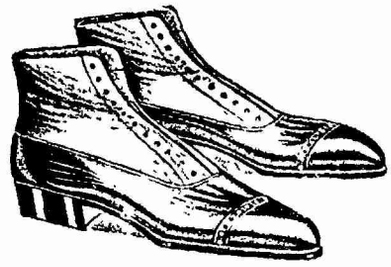
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

You cannot wish for better shoes than our new line of

FALL WALK-OVERS

Snappy new models, choice leathers, made to wear and fit correctly

Write for our style booklet.



WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

24 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY

Peking, China.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Hsu Fu-lin

(徐傅霖)

Hsu Fu-lin, Minister of Justice of the Military government in Canton, is one of the leading factors in the present political movement in the South-west, because of influence with the leading administrative director, the military and the civil governors in Canton.

Mr. Hsu is a native of Wo-ping District, Kwangtung, 42 years old this year, 1920. He was left an orphan when but three years old. He studied Chinese while still very young and is now one of the best Chinese scholars in the province. Mr. Hsu graduated from the Law School of Peking University before the Revolution and later attended the Hosie University in Japan. Before entering political life, Mr. Hsu travelled many provinces and was for a time an editor, one time being editor of the Ching Yee and the Hsin Chung Hua magazines in Shanghai.

Mr. Hsu first took part in politics in 1912 when he was chosen a provincial assemblyman from his district to Canton. Later he was elected a Member of the House of Representatives for Kwangtung in the National Assembly of the Republic and then a Senator. During the several revolutions in China, Mr. Hsu took an active part, always supporting the republican side. He is a member of the Cheng Hsueh-hui, (政學會), now the controlling political clique in Canton.

Upon the dissolution of the National Assembly 1917, Mr. Hsu was influential in getting many fellow M. P.s to come to Canton to hold an extraordinary session. Soon afterward he was appointed Chief Justice of the Kwangtung High Court, a position he still holds pending the appointment of a suitable successor. He was last May promoted Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Military government and Minister of Justice. He will, however, not be expected to hold the bench long, he concurrently holding the place simply because of his failure to find suitable persons for the posts at this time.

H. W

THE International General Electric Company, Inc., was organized to distribute the products of the General Electric Company outside of the United States.

For many years, in nearly every country, branch offices have been established or reliable and well known representatives are in charge of our business, who will maintain G-E ideals and standards in engineering work and business integrity.

Back of every International General Electric representative is the guarantee and service of the General Electric Company of the United States—for twenty-five years foremost in electrical achievement and development.

Look for this mark of leadership in electrical development and manufacture.

Distributors for the General Electric Company outside of the United States

International General Electric Company, Inc.

NEW YORK
120 Broadway

LONDON
88 Cannon St.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Representatives in the Far East

Japan: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo
Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila
Dutch East Indies: International General Electric Company, Inc., Soerabaia, Java
China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai

General Office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai

11-48

14-321

MADE IN U. S. A.
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

The Quality Razor of the World—The Gillette Safety Razor

TWENTY million men the world over endorse the practical service of the Gillette Safety Razor.

Long usage has given the *Gillette* an intimate relationship with these millions of men who rightly regard it as a factor of prime importance in relation to their health, personal habits and appearance.

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.
SHANGHAI
SOLE AGENTS

Resources: Pesos 261,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund
Telephone C.—2741
SHANGHAI
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
67 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe

SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

China's New Strong Man—Chang Tso-lin

By J. O. P. Bland in the North China Daily News (British)

At Shanghai, last winter, amidst the tangled web of feints and futility spun by the delegates to the Peace Conference, men spoke respectfully of Chang Tso-lin as of a coming power in the land. Even at this distance from his seat of government in Manchuria, his name and fame had reached a point of greatness sufficient to suggest that here, at last, might be the Strong Man for whom the patient people wait.

His personality, indicated by fleet-footed rumor and common report, as well as by the unusual deference paid to his representative at the Conference, was evidently something very different from that of the average Tuchun, something more than that of a crafty politician or military freebooter. Among the *compradores* (intermediaries between foreign firms and Chinese) of the Foreign Settlements, ever quick-witted sifters and spreaders of public opinion, the name of this newly-emerged satrap of the north was already invested with something of the pre-eminent dignity which in China attaches itself so swiftly and mysteriously to the Mandarin who combines the wisdom of the serpent with the rare quality of self-reliant courage.

According to the talk of the clubs and tea-houses, here were the shoulders ready for the unclaimed mantle of Li Hung-chang and Yuan Shih-kai, here the iron hand in the velvet glove that might put an end to internal strife and give the Middle Kingdom peace. And as I made my way northwards, through Shantung and Chihli to Peking, this impression of Chang, as a superman among the Tuchuns, grew so strong that I determined, if it were possible, to make his acquaintance on my way through Manchuria to Korea.

Let me here digress awhile, to say a few necessary words of explanation concerning Tuchuns. Strictly speaking, a Tuchun is a military official, with rank equivalent to that of a major-general, in command of a division, and his authority should be subordinate to that of the provincial civil governor. But as a matter of fact, the hopeless disorganization of the Central government since the revolution of 1911 has brought it about that in every province the mandarin in command of local levies (in many cases a politician without military training) has usurped the powers and functions formerly vested in Viceroys and Governors and defied the authority of Peking.

Since the death of Yuan Shih-kai, chaos has ruled in China, even as it has ruled in Mexico since the passing of Porfirio Diaz. But whereas in Mexico the power illegally usurped by political malcontents derives its strength from the people's natural antipathy to any constituted authority which attempts to keep order, in China the Tuchuns owe their position and their prerequisites to the fact that nine-tenths of the people are disposed to recognize and obey any authority, however constituted, provided always that it will keep order. From which it would appear that wickedness, like wisdom, is justified of its children, and that, in divers lands, the predatory politician learns to attain his ends by craftily adapting himself to his environment.

China is frankly weary of the Tuchun *regime*, of its interminable and senseless strife of one province against another and its systematic plundering of the long-suffering people; so ominously weary, indeed, that the Tuchun of Chekiang, wise in his generation,

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Revolving Flat Cards	Drawing Frames	Twisters
Conveying	Sliver Lap Machines	Roving Frames	Reels
Distributing	Ribbon Lap Machines	Spinning Frames	Quillers
Picking	Combing Machines	Spoolers	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers	Card Feeds	Revolving Flat Cards	Spinning Frames
Pickers	Full Roller Cards	Derby Doublers	Spoolers
Willows	Condensers	Roving Frames	Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Full Roller Cards	Condensers	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates Furnished

SOLE AGENTS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.
SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

has recently proposed the complete abolition of the system and the restoration of the civil authority. The makeshift government at Peking continues to hope that the foreign financier may be persuaded to advance large loans, wherewith the Tuchuns may be induced to disband some of their rabble armies; meanwhile, each individual Tuchun sits tight, willing to be bought out at a price, but keeping a very wary eye till then, on his colleagues and rivals. And all of them pay particular attention to the sayings and doings of Chang Tso-lin, knowing that in a crisis, his well-paid and comparatively disciplined force may well determine the course of events at Peking.

It was early in February, on my way through Manchuria, that I saw Chang at his headquarters in the ancient city of Mukden. Amongst many things that impress one on revisiting Manchuria, after an interval of years, most significant is the evidence which confronts one on every side of the economic inferiority of the Japanese, when competing with the Chinese, either as merchants, farmers, artisans, or manual laborers. The Japanese have firmly established their *imperium in imperio* throughout Southern Manchuria; in their railway settlements, in mining, timber, and other industries, in trade, transport, and administration, they have displayed wonderful initiative and powers of organization, but the basic factor of the situation lies ever in the Chinaman's antlike qualities of sober thrift and ceaseless labor.

The natives of Manchuria are essentially farmers, and on their own ground hard to beat; but the traders and manual workers, the industrial backbone of the country, are the sturdy Chinese, who come from Shantung in their thousands, and take their savings back with them when they leave. Even in Dalny, there are now no Japanese man-servants nor ricsha coolies; they have disappeared, ousted by Chinese cheap labor. Between the two races there is no love lost. In official and commercial intercourse the amenities of courtesy are carefully observed, but an undercurrent of mutual and contemptuous dislike runs very close to the surface. The Chinese walk warily, because the argument of physical force is all on the side of the invader; but, judging by results, they walk to good purpose, and the invader is being made to pay his footing.

Chang Tso-lin, like most of the present-day rulers of China, is, comparatively speaking, young for the high post he fills, being now in his 47th year; but he holds the three Manchurian provinces in the hollow of his hand. As I talked with him, in the richly-furnished reception room of his Mukden yamen, of the various topics of the day—of the state of affairs at Peking, the possible disbandment of the Tuchun's troops, the recrudescence of the opium traffic, Japan's claims to "special interests" in Manchuria and Shantung, and other delicate questions—I began to understand something of the secret of his rapid rise to power, something of the qualities that have carried his name and fame from Kirin to Canton. Down south, they will tell you that in the old Manchu days Chang was a "hung hu-tzu"—that is to say, a leader of banditti. It may be so, for he is undoubtedly a man of many parts.

But apart from his reputation for Draconian methods of administration and untiring energy, there was nothing suggestive of the "hung hu-tzu," in the Tuchun of Mukden as I saw him, a slender figure whose sober civilian attire and carefully chosen speech indicated rather the scholar and even *dilettante* of the classical type. But beneath the polished surface you realize the energy and courage of the man, the

Hot Coffee—Cold or Hot Water

IS possible at any hour of the day or night with the Vacuum Water Bottles. Ideal for the sick room, boudoir, table, and for picnics, hunting trips and house boat parties.

Vacuum Water Bottles

At any hour—in any way
hot or cold—night or day
in three sizes

pints.....$ 2.— each
24 ozs.....$ 3.— each
quarts .....$ 3.75 each

In ordering by mail, postage and packing will be in addition to the above prices.

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
42 Nanking Road Telephones to all Departments SHANGHAI

amazing swiftness and lucidity of his brain power; and you realize also that the qualities which bring a amazing swiftness and lucidity of his brain power; and you realize also that the qualities which bring a leader to the front in China to-day are the same as they were a thousand years ago—namely, those which appeal to the instinctive respect of the masses.

Chang's methods of administration (some of them by no means over-scrupulous) conform as closely and as cleverly to the workings of the race-mind as did those of the great Empress Dowager, ever a model of Oriental statecraft. He has the subtle instinct of the supermandarin, which tells him just how far he may go without undue risk, in any direction; and in the matter of official trading his countrymen (no mean judges) regard him as a positive genius.

He manages his own bank, has a finger in every commercial enterprise, and his influence is felt, like a live wire, throughout the three provinces. As banker and Tuchun combined, his methods of dealing with his competitors in local finance appear to be somewhat drastic. It is reported, for example, that when certain local banks engaged in a combine to control exchange in a manner unduly profitable to themselves, Chang called a meeting of those chiefly concerned. and in his role of Tuchun intimated that any further attempt to corner the cash market would result in the summary execution of the offenders. The stock of the Tuchun's own bank has been a "good market" ever since.

In the bean trade, the rice trade, the timber business, and the operations of the railway transport companies the supple hand of Chang Tso-lin pulls the strings, and his privy purse takes toll. Not only in Manchuria but at Peking and down south his interests are many and active. If reports speak truly, they play a leading part in the speculative but profitable opium traffic.

truly, they play a leading part in the speculative but profitable opium traffic.

Chang's troops are regularly paid, and he sees to it himself that they are well fed, for he runs his own commissariat. Discipline is good, with the result that throughout Manchuria to-day law and order are maintained and productive industry encouraged. Here, before our eyes, we have an object-lesson of the simple truth., that it only needs the strong hand of effective authority—benevolent despotism, in fact—to make and keep China prosperous. There are no bandits in Manchuria today, and if the average Tuchun were like Chang Tso-lin, there would be none in China.

Britain, America and Russia and the Far East

From the "New Republic" (New York)

British Labor is, therefore, well advised in refusing to relax its vigilance no matter how many fair words are spoken. For upon British Labor with its allies in the ranks of Liberalism rest the burden and the glory of saving Europe from a supreme disaster. In resorting to extra-constitutional methods, they have adopted a course which sane men do not lightly choose. Only the most extreme provocation would justify it, but that provocation exists today in the effort of European militarism to instigate another and ultimately more costly war than that which began in 1914. British Labor, standing outside the constitution is today in all truth the champion of law and order, decency and honor. To their eternal credit, they have not misjudged the terrible gravity of the crisis. May they hold fast. Their cause is the cause of mankind, The real interest of America today lies, as it almost always does, with Britain, and especially with that liberal Britain which is demanding peace.

ehs324

Free Color Cards

will be mailed to interested persons who will fill out and mail the coupon below

SOLE AGENTS

FEARON DANIEL & Co., Inc.

18-A Kiangse Road SHANGHAI

PHONE C—1953

(Cut This Here)

FEARON DANIEL & CO.,
SHANGHAI

Please send color card and prices PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINT to

Name.....

Street.....

City .....

Mr. Wilson has never understood that, and much of the tragedy of Versailles may be traced directly to the anti-British suspicion in our diplomatic service which prevented a genuine Anglo-American cooperation at Paris. That suspicion French diplomacy has exploited, and it has admirable opportunities in the histrionic vanity of the rhetorical Mr. Colby. But America simply cannot afford to become the catspaw of the French Foreign Office at the expense of the unity of English-speaking peoples. Yet that is exactly where Mr. Colby's impressionistic mind and Mr. Wilson's delusion about the power of words has led. On the greatest question confronting mankind, the American and the British peoples have been aligned in opposition. The ramifications of Mr. Wilson's fatal blunder about Russia are world-wide. It will react, for example, on the Far East. To Japanese imperialism in Siberia and China, the flaring up of war and revolution in Europe means a free hand. Mr. Wilson can write notes to Japan but while he is teetering on the edge of another European war, his protests mean nothing. Japan knows it. To extricate China and Russia from the stranglehold which Japan obtained during the war and as a result of intervention in Siberia would be an enormous task, were America unembarrassed and Britain in a position to help. With a new war brewing, we shall have to default on our moral obligations in the Far East.

Opening Meeting of American Woman's Club

The opening meeting of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday afternoon, October 5, from 4 to 6 o'clock. Tea was served after which a meeting presided over by Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, president of the club, was held. The chairman of the vaious departments of the club briefly outlined the year's work of their respective departments; an address by Mrs. Lobingier was given in the form of a report on the biennual meeting of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs in America, which she attended as delegate from Shanghai; and a brief address was given by Dr. Charles D. Tenney, former First Secretary and Councillor to the American Legation, Peking, who is in Shanghai enroute to America with Mrs. Tenney to retire. Greetings from clubs in California were brought to the Shanghai club by Mrs. Cherington of Pasadena, and Mrs. Van Buskirk of San Diego.

It was announced at the meeting by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman of the Literary Department, that a detailed study of Chinese art would be continued this year and an address by Evan Morgan on "Chinese Sacrificial Bronzes" would be given at the first meeting to be held at the Royal Asiatic Society's Hall, on Friday, October 8, at 4:30 o'clock.

A new department is to be added to the club this year, an organization to be known as the Mother's Department. A particular study of children from infancy to adolescence will be taken up. It is requested that all members join this section.

HAVE YOU A FOX GUN
IN YOUR CASE?
HAVE YOU A STOCK OF CARTRIDGES ON HAND? WHATEVER YOU NEED IN HUNTING SUPPLIES CAN BE HAD AT

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS SHANGHAI

CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION
2 Hongkong Road
New York Shanghai London
Cable—Chungmei *Phone—C. 2570*
Imports and Exports
Manufacturers' Representatives
Consult us for
QUALITY PRODUCTS AT LOWEST PRICES
IMPORT SPECIALITIES
Machinery
Paper & Inks
Textiles
Dyes & Chemicals
Hardware & Metals
Provisions
Household Utilities
EXPORT
Chinese Products

Import and Export Firms—

Wishing to establish reliable connections in the wealthy province of Szechuan, are invited to communicate with the AMERICAN CHINESE DRUG CO., Chunking. We are anxious to push American imports in this hitherto unexploited province and will be glad to handle cargo on consignment.

Codes—A.B.C., 5th edition, and Western Union.
Telegraphic address—McCartney

GRAND HOTEL KALEE
Cable Address "Kalee," Shanghai
Telephone Central 666
130 Rooms, each with private bath.
Best Cuisine in Shanghai.
Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.
When in Shanghai Stop at the
GRAND HOTEL KALEE
Centrally located at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

Dr. Tenney Guest of University Club

Dr. Charles D. Tenney, retiring Councillor of the American Legation, Peking, was the guest of honor at a general luncheon meeting of the American University Club at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, on Wednesday, October 6. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States and a life long friend of Dr. Tenney, presided at the meeting.

In addition to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, talks were made by C. T. Wang, delegate at large for China to the Versailles Peace Conference and a former student of Dr. Tenney, and Dr. Tenney. Dr. Tenney urged a greater understanding of the civilization of the West and of China upon the part of both people and more extensive social intercourse between the Chinese and the westerners residing in the nation. More than 100 members and guests were present at the meeting.

Men and Events

A daughter, Constance Louise, was born to Mrs. and Mrs. Roger D. Wolcott of the Salt Gabelle, Hankow, on September 28, 1920.

C. H. Minor, manager of the China Electric Company at Peking, is in Shanghai for a few days on business. He is staying at the Astor House.

Peter S. Jowe, correspondent for the *Review* at Hankow, is ill this week and "Notes from Central China" will not be included in this issue.

Judge James Ross, a prominent American attorney of the Philippine Islands, is visiting in Shanghai this week. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Jack Mason, correspondent for the Newspaper Enterprise Association of America, departed for Peking, Tientsin and North China, on Tuesday, October 5, on a short trip.

Rev. Lacy Moffett, Secretary of the China for Christ Movement, will address the Community Church at the Masonic Hall, on Sunday, October 10, at 5 p.m. on "Why He Came." There will be special music.

A. B. Dorman of the passenger traffic office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is planning to depart this week for America and Europe where he will visit the principal offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Junius Wood, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News*, arrived in Shanghai this week enroute to Peking and North China. Mr. Wood has been in Canton, Hongkong, Manila and South China for several months.

The annual scouts rally of the Shanghai Boy Scouts Association will be held on October 10, commencing at 9 a.m. in the City Recreation Ground, West Gate, Shanghai, according to invitations issued by the president and committee.

The marriage took place on Thursday evening, October 7, of Bert James Chen and Miss Lily Ting-fong, at the Cantonese Union Church, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 6:30 p.m. A reception was held later at the Oriental Hotel.

A reception and tea is to be given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. Beaman, and the Misses Perkins and Stewart on Tuesday, October 12, by the faculty of the Shanghai American School at their home at 172 N. Szechuen Road, from 4:30 to 6 p.m.

S. S. WEST NOMENTUM

Sailing About October 16th
8800 ton cargo capacity—Oil burner—U. S. S. B. Boat

CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY

Agents for

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

and

SUDDEN & CHRISTENSON

CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN
PORTLAND, OREGON
and
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN, & DAIREN.
Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.
For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. SEITZ
General Manager,
6 Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.
(4th Floor)

Telephone:
Central 463

Harry F. Payne, manager of the American Bank Note Company, Peking, was in Shanghai this week on his way to Hongkong and South China on a business trip. Mr. Payne is planning to depart for America on his return to Shanghai on the *s. s. China* in November.

F. F. Fairman, formerly Shanghai manager of the China Electric Co., Ltd., has resigned his connections with that concern and will soon return to China to join the staff of Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd. Mr. Fairman went to America on leave early last spring.

Dr. H. Chatley will deliver a lecture at the first meeting of the season of the Quest Society on Monday, October 11, at 11 Wong Ka Shaw Gardens, Shanghai. His subject will be, "Forecasts for the Year 1950." A. J. Hughes will preside over the meeting.

T. Fred Aspden, vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, who has just completed a tour of China and Japan in the interest of his institution, will return to the United States by the *s. s. Columbia*, leaving Shanghai October 9.

G. S. Dyer, general manager of the Orsk Gold fields, Ltd., at Nikolaevsk on Amur, East Siberia, departed for London on a business trip on the *s. s. Nanking*, on Wednesday, October 6. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dyer. Their two daughters, the Misses Florence and Jessamine will remain as students in the Shanghai American School.

Dr. William H. Lacy, manager of the Methodist Publishing House, and Mrs. Lacy left for U. S. A. on the *s. s. Korea Maru* on October 3. They will attend the World's Sunday School Association Convention in Tokyo, and spend a fortnight visiting Nikko and other places of interest in Japan. They plan a visit in Honolulu and Southern California before returning to their old home in Wisconsin. Dr. and Mrs. Lacy have been in China for thirty-three years and have had only three furloughs.

The annual finance campaign of the Peking Young Women's Christian Association was opened Saturday night at a supper for the team members. The dates set for the campaign are from October 1 to October 2; the latter date being the fourth birthday of the Peking Association. Mrs. Crane, wife of the American Minister to China, accompanied by Mrs. Bogan of the American Legation, were present at the supper, and are lending hearty sanction to the drive. Mrs. Crane has invited the team members to the legation for a rally tea next Monday afternoon at which time reports will be made of the progress of the campaign.

The China agency of the International Correspondence Schools formerly located at 11-c Nanking Road, Shanghai, have moved into their new headquarters at 83 Szechuen Road, a three story building which has been thoroughly remodeled and equipped with modern conveniences. A complete library of technical and industrial books is the special feature of the new place. It is located on the ground floor for the convenience of techinical man who care, to use the books. The China agency has been established for more than fifteen years and has a present roll of 15,000 students in China. It offers 293 technical and industrial courses to students and, in view of the growing number of Chinese as well as foreigners in this country seeking technical and industrial knowledge, larger and modern offices became a necessity. The agency maintains a

INSURANCE

上海新茂洋行經理

丹鳳水火保險公司

美國哈脫佛城

INSURANCE COMPANY PHŒNIX OF HARTFORD, CONN.

FIRE and MARINE

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS G. $10,506,412.32

AGENTS FOR CHINA

Thomas W. & Co., SIMMONS Simmons (China), Inc.

International Merchants

and 7 Foochow Road SHANGHAI

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—,enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

14-328

local staff of thirty-five persons and has a branch in Hongkong. A. N. Lethin is manager. A. R. Hager, proprietor, who has been touring the states for the last six months is expected to return here sometime this month.

As reported by the Chinese Foreign Relief Committee in charge, a large number of pledges for funds to be sent to the famine sufferers have been sent in, but the committee is preparing for a big drive whereby it is hoped that a good sum will be realized. A pledge of $1,500 at least has been made by the Shanghai Students Union as reported by the Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang College). Students from the Shanghai College (Baptist) and Fuh Tan University have also pledged to secure $500. The Olympic Theater has placed its premises and service. for two nights at the disposal of the Relief Committes and it is hoped that other theaters will do likewise. Dr. C. T. Wang has wired to Peking urging that labor be secured for the sufferers to carry out a scheme for the opening up of roads and canals. Local churches have offered the Sunday's service collection to the relief fund and a medical squad is being organized by the Kuangchi Hospital on Peking Road to be sent to North China to aid the sufferers.

News from North China

Mr. and Mrs. William Warmsley, Jr., have disposed of their Tientsin and Peitaiho residences, preparatory to leaving for America in the spring, where they contemplate settling permanently.

Dr. Teh Ching Yen, Director-general of the Hupeh-Hunan section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, is now visiting in Peking. He will also attend the conference of the association of Chinese and American engineers.

Mr. Yih Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, has submitted a proposal to the President to utilize China's aeroplanes for the inauguration of an aerial postal service to connect with the principal cities in China proper.

The monthly meeting of the Society for the study of "All Things Chinese," was held at the house of Mrs. Richardson, Custom's compound, on Tuesday when Mr. Medhurst gave an interesting lecture on Chinese "Flapdoodle."

E. C. Brownell, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Brownell have returned to Tientsin from Peitaiho where they spent last month. Mr. Brownell has completely recovered from his recent illness.

The third ordinary session of the Chihli Provincial Assembly will open on October 10, the National holiday. The Civil Governor has instructed the Hsien magistrates throughout the province to notify all members to attend.

Chu Chi-chien, former Minister of the Interior and ex-Northern Chief Delegate to the Shanghai Internal Peace Conference, was elected president of the Frontier Bank at a general meeting held by the shareholders last Friday.

In a note to the Chinese press, the Ministry of Communications states that there is no truth in the reports that a Sino-French agreement is under negotiation whereby the French would take over the Russian interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

1—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

Dr. Philip Tyau, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Commission to study the former treaties with Germany and Austria, and certain matter connected with the League of Nations. Dr. C. T. Wang is head of the Commission.

The wedding of Miss Frances Wroughton to Willam M. Sparke, of Tientsin took place on September 25, in All Saints Church. The home and gardens of the bride's sister, Mrs. A. F. Algie, in the former German Concession, were excellently arranged where a reception and tea which followed the ceremony were given.

The Cabinet has decided to employ between 600,000 and 1,000,000 famine sufferers in the construction of roads between Peking and Shantung and Peking and Honan and in various parts of the Province of Chihli. An estimate has been prepared. In accordance with that estimate, $200,000 will be required for building one hundred li.

Keiyen Narazaki, special correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi*, at Peking, was is leaving with his family for Japan, is now waiting in a Tientsin hotel for a steamer to convey them back home. Mr. Narazaki has left the Osaka paper and joined the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* to officiate as the Chief of the China Department of the journal.

H. E. Hu Wei-teh, newly appointed Chinese Minister to Japan, will leave Peking about October 10. Mr. Hu will proceed to Tokyo by way of Shanghai. At first he was reluctant to take up the post, and after much persuasion, accepted the appointment. Liu Kuang-chien, Third Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Tokyo, has been recalled.

Eighteen new Y. W. C. A. secretaries arrived in China on the *Empress of Asia*. Four of the above number are to be in Peking Language School. Miss Bessie Gleason of Worcester, Mass, has arrived in Peking. Miss Gleason has been in newspaper work. Misses Brooks, Streeter and Rysdorp are visiting with the Tientsin Y. W. C. A. secretaries on their way to Peking.

The outgoing Japanese troops left the Japanese Legation compound at 6 a. m., on September 29. Great vigilance, according to the *China Advertiser*, a Japanese-English paper in Tientsin, was exercised by the Chines authorities, lest the nine political refugees sheltered at the Legation Guard barracks might be smuggled out among the departing soldiers.

Dr. C. C. Wang, associate director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, returned to Peking on Thursday to consult the Minister of Communications about affairs of the railway. He will stay over for the first annual conference of the association of Chinese and American engineers, which will be held at the A. B. C. Club at Tientsin from October 6 to 8. He will speak at the conference.

Last Saturday Miss Nina Besrouchka and E. A. Koosache were united in matrimony at St. Louis' Church, Tientsin. Captain Murphy, D. C. M., was the best man, and J. Dalton gave the bride away. The Rev. Father Rubrecht performed the ceremony. The reception was held at the house of the commissioner of Customs, F. W. Maze, where Mrs. Dalton performed the duties of hostess.

Honan Anthracite Coal

The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available, gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd., and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

North China Star

★ 星明北華 ★

TIENTSIN CHINA

Largest Circulation of any English Language daily newspaper in China.

The only newspaper in China that is published every day in the year.

First Class Advertising Medium

Charles J. Fox, *Editor*
J. Smith Mitchell, *Business Manager*

Published by the North China Star Co., Inc.,
(Nevada, U. S. A.)

Directors: Myron Simon, President; Charles J. Fox, Vice-President; Hollington K. Tong, Secretary; A. C. Cornish, Treasurer; J. P. Ferrer, Surgeon-General S. H. Ch'uan and Richard T. Evans.

Terms of Subscription, Daily, One Month $1.00 Six Months, $5.00. One Year $10.00

All subscriptions payable in advance. For foreign countries the price of postage is added. Advertising rates will be sent upon application.

Alexander Ramsay, of the Reuter's Service at Peking, went to Tientsin from Peking on a short visit, Sunday. Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, held a little luncheon party in his honor at his official residence, on Tuesday. Messrs W. V. Pennell, of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, Power, Morikawa and Matzmura, were present. Mr. Ramsay returned to Peking on Wednesday morning.

Pan Fu, Director-general of the Grand Canal Improvement Board and the Vice-Minister of Finance, gave a farewell dinner to Dr. C. D. Tenney, last Saturday, at the Hotel de Peking. There were present all members of the American Legation and prominent American residents with the exception of Minister Crane. Last Tuesday, Minister Chow Tsz-chi gave a farewell dinner to Dr. Tenney at his own home.

The Russians in Tientsin met at the Russian Club on Tuesday evening and discussed steps to be taken by them in regard to the taking over of the Russian concession by the Chinese authorities. Two views developed at the meeting, one denouncing the action of the Chinese as wholly illegal, and the other considered the event as an inevitable result of the present situation. A resolution was finally passed to file a protest to the President of the Republic of China.

Dr. C. D. Tenney, Councillor of the American Legation at Peking, and until the arrival of Mr. Crane, Charge d' Affaires of the American Legation, left Peking on October 1, for Shanghai, whence he will return to America on furlough. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tenney. It is believed in the legation quarter that Dr. Tenney will reconsider his intention to resign from the American diplomatic service upon his arrival at Washington D. C. President Wilson has personally written to him asking him to give up his intention of resignation.

Three aeroplanes were sent from Nanyuan to Mukden and three to Paotingfu, while the aerodrome at Nanyuan remained under the control of Fengtien troops. The British Legation lodged a protest with the Chinese government on the ground that the aeroplanes were sold by British merchants to China for commercial purposes. On receipt of this protest, the government telegraphed to General Chang Tso-ling and General Tsao Kun. General Chang has now replied saying that the aeroplanes are now Chinese property and as such no outsider can dictate as to how they should be used.

Kang Shin-to, a member of the House of Representatives, editor of the *Min Su Pao*, and treasurer of the International Press Club, Peking, is now in the hands of the Chinese police. He appeared to have stayed in the Russian Legation for some time, and on the evening of September 27, was tied up in a blanket and thrown over the wall to the Chinese police waiting outside the legation quarter by his own servants who were in the legation with him. It was charged that the police entered the legation and had Mr. Kang tied. The Chief of the Administration of the legation quarters refuted the charge.

Thirty thousand dollars for the famine relief fund was voted on September 30, by the Tientsin Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association at the annual meeting in Gordon Hall, at Tientsin. The proposal to vote this sum was made by L. O. McGowan and was unanimously passed. The new committee for the next fiscal year will comprise N. Boniface, a representative of Liu

Wa, a representative of Okura and two representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The representative of Liu Wa takes the place of the representative of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which has discontinued its cotton department.

The boating party which the Tientsin Y. W. C. A. organized last Saturday in celebration of the Mid-Autumn Festival, was a big success. The party, about forty-three strong, left the association building at about three o'clock in the afternoon and arrived at Peitakwan in half an hour where four boats awaited them. The party went to Hsiao Shou Chih K'ou, about 4 miles from Peitakwan. They attracted a good deal of attention from the people ashore, as they slowly went up the canal, singing and waving banners. About 4 o'clock they went ashore to inspect the Native City Water Works where E. S. Christiansen, the assistant engineer, explained how the water was purified. They spent half an hour there. The party returned at half past eight.

Peking, October 2, 1920,

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 30. Tientin Famine Relief Committee starts move to join with Peking and Shanghai organizations.——Tientsin Russians protest against China order.

October 1. Shanghai Russians send protest to Chinese government because of withdrawal of consular officials.

October 2. Admiral Tang Ting-kwan elected acting Military Governor of Canton.

October 3. General Li Shun appointed Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui.

October 5. Peking dispatch says government has reached agreement with Russo-Asiatic Bank over Chinese Eastern Railway giving China interests of approximately Tls. 17,000,000.

October 6. Millions will die in famine stricken regions in six weeks unless relief is given, Peking dispatch says.

JAPAN

October 1. Tokio dispatch says Japan will refuse to recognize any overtures of U. S. regarding Yap Island and Pacific cable rights.

October 3. Japanese printers prepare for strike.—Japan-America Society decides to send two foreign representatives to present nation's side of anti-Japanese agitation in California at Washington, Tokio dispatch says.

October 6. Vladivostok advices say Japan has no intention of evacuating Siberia until all factions are united.

GENERAL

September 30. End of British coal strike expected soon—Millerand receives endorsement of French press.——Lithuania definitely at war with Poland.

October 1. President Wilson refuses to recognize instructions of Jones Merchant Marine Act setting aside conflicting treaty provisions.——League of

The National Commercial Bank, Limited

Established 1907

PAID UP CAPITAL. . . . $1,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 435,461.90

Head Office—Shanghai

Peking and Kiangse Roads

Telephones: Manager's Office-Central 2650
General Office-Central 2613 & 2614

BRANCHES

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the princial cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement,

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
MENG-CHIA, T. D. WOO, Acting Sub-Manager.

The Ault & Wiborg Shanghai Co.

Manufacturers of:

Letter Press Inks
Litho Inks
Offset Inks
Litho Supplies
Bronze Powders
Carbon Papers
Typewriter Ribbons
Aniline Dyes
Dry Colors

Agents for:

Carbon Blacks
Miehle Presses
Scott Offset Presses
Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
Seybold Paper Cutters
Seybold Embossers
John Thompson Press Co.

HEAD OFFICE IN CHINA

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Branches

Hongkong—Canton—Tientsin—Hankow

CHINA'S PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby

Professor of Political Science of John's Hopkins University, Former Legal Adviser to the Chinese Republic, and Author of "Foreign Rights and Interests in China."

With comments and observations

By Hon. T. R. Jernigan

Dean of the American Bar in China, Representative of the Hague Tribunal in China, former American Consul-general at Shanghai, and author of several works on China.

China's present political situation, a most absorbing topic of today, is treated from its basic causes and effects by Dr. Willoughby in this pamphlet. Full of food for thought and understanding, his writings are further clarified and enhanced by the comments added by Mr. Jernigan. Though small in its number of pages, it is a work which should be of interest to foreigners and Chinese alike both at home and abroad.

Price: TEN CENTS, in stamps.

Only a Limited Number of these Pamphlets Are Available.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward SHANGHAI

Nations to probe Polish situation.——M. Leygues given vote of confidence as new Premier of France.

October 2. London dispatch says trade agreement has been drawn up between Great Britain and Soviet Russia but is as yet unsigned, contains conditions of stopping attack on Poland.——Washington dispatch say unofficially understood State Department will stand firm on California situation.

October 3. Viscount Grey advocates dominion rule for Ireland.——British mine strike may be delayed. ——Viscount Ishii assumes post as Japanese ambassador to France.

October 4. Polish dispatches say Russians are in full retreat in Lida and other regions with many prisoners in hands of Poles.——Rioting in Ireland continues with further casualties.

October 5. Millerand officially welcomed to office as President of France.——New delay for strike granted by British miners who choose October 16 as final date.——London report says Soviet government on verge of collapse with soldiers in revolt and workers striking.——Poles and Lithuanians decide on armistice.

October 6. Kolchak men offer services to General Wrangel against Soviets.——Otto Kahn, American financier, predicts rapid recovery of France.

Correspondence

An Appeal on Behalf of Chinese Labor

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Now the industrial revolution is gradually coming into China. People of all parts of the world realize that labor is the paramount issue of all sorts of disturbances, directly, and indirectly. Capitalists can no longer hold the view that they are the masters of industries, and laborers can have no voice in them. It is true that industries cannot be run without capital, but it is equally true that industries cannot be carried on if there is no labor. However, the writer of this article does not claim that labor should be superior to the capital. They are balanced. Because these two parties are not balanced, we have heard many labor crises reported in Great Britain, France, the United States, and especially Russia since the inauguration of this Great European War. The labor crisis has caused disorder of the society and the nation. Other nations have experienced this disaster. They have paid the penalty for their deliquency in settling the labor question. Shall China at present repeats the same story as other nations have gone through? Prevention is much better than cure. It will save energy and time. In the long run it is the cheapeat and best way for us to proceed. A Chinese proverb says, "it is not late to repair the fold when you see the sheep." This quotation is a great teaching to China. Labor crisis is bound to come to this vast land; for her industrial stage is young and many foreign capitalists want to invest their money in this country. The following three principles must be carefully taken into consideration, if we wish to have peaceful adjustment and harmony between employers and employees in China.

1. A REDUCTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR

An investigation shows that laborers in Yangtzepoo worked twelve hours a day. While they were in the mills, they hardly had any time to take their meals. Their eyes should fix upon the machine all the time. The machine runs practically all the time, day and night. These poor workers had to follow the machine in every second though their body was tiresome and their stomach empty. Men are slaves of the machine; employers treat employees like machines. In any civilized nation, twelve hours a day for workers cannot be found. There is no reason that workers in China should suffer this long hour's work. All mills in Yangtzepoo adopt two shifts, that is day and night. Day shift is from 6 o'clock in the morning and to 6 o'clock in the evening, and night shift is just the other way. Children and women are compelled to work just the same as men. One can see immediately the brutality of it. Law has been passed not only in Europe but in all parts of the world that there must be some period of rest for workers. The following countries have already put this law upon the statute books. They are Argentine Republic, Austria, Bosnia, Herzegovian, Belgium, British India, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Chihli, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, the Federal government of Switzerland and seven cantons of Switzerland. Other nations saw the value of leisure, for it is a condition of the highest human life. They have adopted three shifts. Each shift is only required to work eight hours Since eight hours' work is proved to be satisfactory to the employers in other countries, why then Chinese laborers should be required to work twelve hours a day? Is it justifiable for capitalists in China to require twelve hours' work a day and not justifiable for capitalists in other countries? Or is it the reason that Chinese laborers are not human beings? It is simply an exploitation. The writer hates to see and even to mention it. Will capitalists give these poor people some leisure, in order that they may have opportunity to develop themselves, physically, intellectually, and morally.

2. A RELEASE FROM EMPLOYMENT ONE DAY IN SEVEN

In the above paragraph it is only mentioned that employers should so organize their industry that the employee may have reasonable hours of labor. But it is not enough. The employees should have one day's rest in seven. Some argue that Christain people should rest on Sunday for it is the Lord's command. This point is not true at all. Christains rest on Sunday, not because it is written on the Bible, but because one day's rest in seven is essential. A simple illustration will explain the case. Here is a horse. This horse can go ten miles an hour at the first day. In the second day the speed is decreased a little. But the days go on, the speed is proportionally decreased. If this horse does not have rest on the seventh day, and horseman still rides on it, there will be one mile difference in one hour as compared with the first day when the horse starts. On the other hand, if this horse rests on the seventh day, and starts on the eight day, the speed will be still ten miles an hour in average. This test is worked out from a horse. Horses need rest one day in seven. Men of course, should rest one day in seven. So this principle, one day's rest in seven, must be enforced in the industries. Chinese laborers are absolutely under the control of employers. Whenever capitalists say so and so, they must obey, otherwise they will lose their jobs. Now the question before us is that do employers have the right to do so? The writer doubts it very much. It is the right of every man to have one day out of the seven for rest and recreation of body, soul and mind, and it is the obligation of every far-sighted employers so to arrange their business that each of the employees may have one day holiday in seven. The normal holiday for Christains is on Sabbath day. Since circumstances call that they must have some one to work on Sunday, then those so employed are entitled to receive one day holiday on some other day in the week. Here the writer does not mean every one must rest on Sunday, but he does mean that every one must have a holiday one day in seven. Are capitalists willing to give a holiday one day in seven to their employees? Furthermore if employers do that, the living wages of their employees must be calculated not on a seven-day, but on a six-day basis.

3. A LIVING WAGE AS A MINIMUM IN EVERY INDUSTRY

Many people say now-a-day Chinese labor is cheap. The writer will say Chinese labor is too cheap. Every employee likes to get more than he is

receiving now. But employers will not give them more. As the result of my survey in Yangtzepoo the average wage per employee is twenty-four cents a day. They live under the scale of living wages. Out of this sum they have to pay their lodging, meals, and clothing. At present price of all things is going up. These poor people are really on verge of starvation. Wage must be varied from time to time and place to place. In the interior part of China things are not so expensive in comparison with the treaty-ports. Naturally people living in the treaty-ports should get more. One point should also be added that wages should be adjusted to the family life in the home. When parents work in the mills, the must have enough wages, in order that they may feed and educate their children. With the present scale of wage in China, employees can hardly be called enough to support themselves. How can you expect them to feed and educate their children with only twenty-four cents a day? This is one of the reasons why there are so many child laborers in Yangtzepoo. Last week the Shanghai municipal council passed a resolution, and committees were appointed to investigate the average wages which Chinese laborers receive in Shanghai. The writer sincerely hopes that Council will do something for these laborers in Shanghai, and they may get their living wages which they ought to get. With the present scale of wages these employees cannot live under proper sanitary conditions and with reasonable comfort. During the last two years, thirty percent dividend was announced in *The China Press* by mills on Yangtzepoo Road. It is reasonable that these employees should have living wages which they do not get at present? Let employers in China think it over. Chinese labor must have living wages. The cry is prevailing among the employees. Who will go and solve this labor question in China if employers are unwilling to assist?

The above mentioned three principles must be adopted by employers in China. As long as they do not come down to these terms, they wil suffer later. These three principles are essential for Chinese labor at present. Once more the writer wishes to emphasise these three principles.

1. A REDUCTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR.
2. A RELEASE FROM EMPLOYMENT ONE DAY IN SEVEN.
3. A LIVING WAGE AS A MINIMUM IN EVERY INDUSTRY.

C. S. DJEN, B A.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Pehang Rubber Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of A. R. Burkhill and Sons, 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on October 5. The net profit for the year was given as Tls. 7,755.58 which was set aside for expansion and other expenses. An increase in the planted area was reported, also the holding back of as much rubber as possible for a rise in price. N. G. Maitland was reelected as a director of the company and the appointment of C. J. L. Stewart to the board confirmed.

A net profit for the half year ending June 30, 1920 of $120,668,742 is shown by the tenth semi-annual report of the directors of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., which has just been issued. The gross profit for the half year was $534,573,261, from which general expenditures to the amount of $413,904,519 were deducted. The capital of the institution is $1,000,000 and the reserve fund $81,425.61. Assets and liabilities as shown by the balance sheet, ending June 30, stand at $9,665,071,765. The bank has four branches: Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon and Lanchi. The acting chairman is Woo Chee Sung and the manager of the Shanghai branch, Li Ming.

The opening of The People's Bank of Shanghai as a branch of the Soochow Savings Bank with the object of giving financial assistance to artisans and small traders who have not sufficient capital to properly engage in business, at P.75 Nanking Road, Shanghai, has been announced. The bank will be under the management of T. Z. Sun, former manager of the Hankow branch of the Bank of China. The tentative regulations proposed for the institution include: personal loans of $10 or more at a maximum rate of 10 percent, overdrafts of $100 to $500 to small stores and industrial establishments at the market rate of interest on good security, loans to graduates of technical schools who have no funds to engage in business upon guarantee by their friends or certification by the faculty of the institution from which they have graduated, receiving deposits of ten cents or more, and paying interest on deposits of $1 or more. The bank is being modeled after the Banche Popolari of Italy.

The ninth annual meeting of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association was held at the offices of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Shanghai, September 30. A net loss on the year's operation of the testing house of $1,192.46 was reported, which was attributed to a decrease in the cotton crop. The investments of of the company were announced as Tls. 87,702,15. Attention was also called to the reduction of the testing fees from 5 cents to 4 cents a picul and to the advancement of Tls. 2,829.60 to the Nanking University for experimental and cotton improvement work. The effort of the Shanghai Cotton Industrial Association through a petition to the Customs Board at Peking to abolish the testing house was noted with regret. The report and statement of accounts was adopted with the usual rate of interest to be paid upon subscribers' guarantee funds. The committee elected for the year consisted of: E. C. Pearce, C. W. Beswick, J. M. Flynn, K. Otani, K. Ito and J. Kobavashi. Following the meeting a talk on the work of the Nanking University was given by Prof. John P. Griffing.

The annual general meeting of the Cotton Millowners' Association of China was held at the offices of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Shanghai, on September 30. Approval was expressed with the work of the Nanking University in cotton improvement, to which the association contributes $2,000 annually. The association also went on record as being strongly opposed to the Chinese petition asking for the abolition of the cotton testing house at Shanghai. The state of the cotton manufacturing industry in China was indicated by the following statistics:

Active cotton spindles, July 31, 1920	1,280,036
Cotton consumed during year ending July 31, Chinese	637,779
Other cotton	58,619
Total, all cotton	690,398*
Cotton stocks at mills, July 31, 1920, Chinese	134,496
Other cottons	16,242
Total all cotton	150,738*

*Bags of 500 pounds.

The report and accounts of the association were approved C. W. Beswick, E. C. Pearce, J. M. Flynn, G. Okada, K. Otani, and C. C. Nieh were elected to the committee of the organization.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been one of an uneventful nature with practically

no business reported. The weather during the past week has been all that could be desired and picking is going on at a very rapid rate.

A heavy drop has taken place during the past week in Mid-Americans with a very slight reaction at the close, therefore, owing to the above drop, we feel satisfied that the local market must decline in sympathy.

Yarn.—The yarn market has had a quiet though steady undertone during the past week with a slight weakness showing at the close, but, with the interior marts bare of stock, we feel that a reaction towards higher prices is due in the early future.

Liverpool, September 28, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....54.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 9.25 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....19.03 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....16.90 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....16.43 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, September 30, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....21.70 Cents
March .....21.35 ,,
May .....21.05 ,,
Spot.....25.50 ,,

Market :—*Weak.*

Bombay, September 29, 1920.

Bombay Market :—

Market close until further notice.

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 28.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 26.50
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 23.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 22.50
,, M-ginned, October..... ,, 23.50
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 26.40
Tone of the Market :—*Weak.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The China Steam Filature market has been very quiet and inactive during the last week. The demand from Europe has slackened and America is not yet buyers. Tsatlees are dull and prices maintained of native consumption. Tussahs : a small purchase, at 20 bales each Best Chops is done by Japanese by Taels 340; also a few bales of Market Chops at 320 for Europe.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1050
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 950
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 840
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 340
,, Market Chops..... ,, 320
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 790
,, Market Chops..... ,, 750

The Oregon Pine Market

By The China Impor tand Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Owing to increased demand since the recent drop in local prices of Oregon Pine to Tls. 45.00 basis rate per 1,000' B. M. for "Cash" deliveries, freight rates on shipments to China have become firmer.

As from October 10, the basis price will therefore be Tls. 47.50 for orders against cash on delivery.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, October 6th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:— The London price of Silver for "Spot" delivery at 57⅜d. shows a drop of 1¼d. since last week. The price for forward delivery at 57⅞d. is 2d. down.

Our exchange market has ruled rather unsteady. At the close the official rate for T/T on London was quoted 5/6d., a drop of 5d. since last Week. There has been a big demand for Gold remittances with a shortage of cover in the shape of export paper, which has led to sales of silver in London. Wires have been working badly and there appears to be some uncertainty as to whether the home silver markets have received the selling orders for silver which the exigency of the local demand for Gold remittances have called for. The cross-rate between New York and London show signs of improvement which might be taken as an indication of lower silver in London. Our local stock of silver is comparatively large and does not conduce to the idea of China being a buyer, of silver, but rather towards an indication to sell home holdings.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 35,110,000 an increase of Tls. 1,950,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... $ 28,020,000 an increase of $ 310,000
Estimated total value in Taels 55,564,000.
Stock of silver on 1st Oct. 1919 Taels 30,684,000.

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thurs. Sept. 30	Friday Oct. 1	Sat. Oct. 2	Mon. Oct. 4	Tuesday Oct. 5	Wed. Oct. 6
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/10.620	5/11	5/11	5/10⅛ 5/10	5/10 5/6	5/6 5/8	5/7 5/6
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/11¼	5/11¼	5/10⅜ 5/10⅛	5/10⅛ 5/6⅛	5/6¼ 5/8¼	5/7¼ 5/6¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/11½	5/11½	5/11 5/10½	5/10½ 5/6½	5/6½ 5/8½	5/7½ 5/6½
T/T India	312.900	319	323	313 311	318 300	300 309	319 314
T/T France	1537.600	1560	1560	1550 1535	1535 1430	1430 1490	1465 1440
T/T N. Y.	103.590	103	102¾	103 102	101¾ 96	96 99	97½ 96
T/T H'kong	71.300	71¾	72	72 72	72 73	73 73	73 73
T/T Japan	48.390	49½	49½	50 50½	50½ 53	53 51½	52½ 53½
T/T Batavia	317.340	321	325½	321½ 319½	319½ 301	301 310	305½ 301
T/T Straits	39.190	39	39	39½ 39½	39½ 42	42 40¾	41¼ 42
Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	6/2.620	6/3	6/3	6/2 6/2	6/2 5/11	5/10 6/0	5/11 5/10
6m/s ,, ,,	6/3.870	6/4¼	6/4¼	6/3¾ 6/3½	6/3½5/11½	5/11¼6/1½	6/0½5/11½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/3½	6/3½	6/3 6/2½	6/2½5/10½	5/10½6/0½	5/11½5/10½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1637.600	1660	1660	1650 1635	1635 1530	1530 1590	1565 1540
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	110.590	110	109¾	110 109	108¾ 103	103 106	104½ 103
4m/s ,, Docs	—	110⅞	110½	110⅝ 109⅝	109½ 103¾	103¾ 106¾	105½ 103¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	59⅛	59⅜	59	58¾	58½	57⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 230¹⁰	Tls. 231⁸⁰	Tls. 236⁰⁰	Tls. 246⁸⁰	Tls. 248⁴⁰	Tls. 250⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4125	72.3375	72.2875	72.0	72.125	72.375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	6%	5%	4½%	5%	5½%	5%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 52.29½
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	New York on London	T/T ——
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 351½
of Discount 3 m/s.	6⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/8½
,, ,, 4 m/s.	6⅛%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/0½
,, ,, 6 m/s.	6⅞ %	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/11

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, September 17, to September 22, 1920).

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. 1 Tael equal $1 Gold.*)

S. S. Wawalona, from U. S. A., August 26.

Iron and Steel:		
Nails, Wire	Pls.	1,125
Bones, Cow	,,	300
Milk, Condensed	,,	72
Paper, Common Printing	,,	783
Lacquer	Galls.	80
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	72,564

S. S. M. S. Dollar, September 8.

To Chicago:		
Carpets	Pcs.	30
To Montreal:		
Oil, Wood	Pls.	419
To New York:		
Bristles	,,	54
Garlic	,,	464
Intestines, Pig	,,	17
Straw Braid, White	,,	37

S. S. Grace Dollar, September 9.

To Boston:		
Intestines, Pig	Pls.	75
To New York:		
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	1
Asbestos	,,	15
Bristles	,,	354
Camphor	,,	15
Fgg Yolk, Dried	,,	844
Feather, Fowl	,,	8
Hair Horse Tail	,,	100
Hides, Cow	,,	128
Intestines, Pig	,,	147
Oil, Camphor	,,	84
Carpets	Pcs.	357
Skins, Dog	,,	10,000
Hats, Rush	,,	79,800
Foreign Goods:		
White Shirtings, Plain	,,	328
Cotton Flannel	,,	530
,, Cambrics, White	,,	512
,, Sateen, Dyed	,,	238
Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	342
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	,,	5,176

S. S. Shinyo Maru, September 12.

To Honolulu:		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2.14
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	6
To San Francisco:		
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	148
Tea, Green:		
Xoung Hyson, other ports	,,	12
Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	56
Carpets	Pcs.	95
To South Manchester:		
Silk, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Pls.	8 95
Other Ports	,,	9 33
To Boston:		
Silk Refuse:		
Shanghai	,,	9.55
To Scranton:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	,,	5.02
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports	,,	30.80
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai...Bals. 75	Pls.	75.31
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	8.18

S. S. Fushimi Maru, from U. S. A., August 27.

Iron and Steel:		
Bars	Pls.	755
Nails	,,	1,049
Plates	,,	2,485
Sheets	,,	1,009
Defective Wire	,,	1,283
Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	4,111
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,727
Wax, Paraffin	,,	750

S. S. Eastern Crown, from U. S. A., August 30.

Iron Angles	Pls.	226
,, Defective Wire	,,	697
,, Iron Pipes	,,	204
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	2,510
,, Sheets	,,	502
,, Wire	,,	2,824
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	652
Zinc Plates	,,	1
Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 23	,,	101
,, Raw...Bals. 1,341	,,	4,941
Ink, Printing	,,	289
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	695
Paper, Printing	,,	1,255
,, Strawboard	,,	1,113
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,139
,, Prepered	,,	11
Asphaltum	Galls.	100
Varnish	,,	380
Imitation, Leather	Pcs.	8
Cigarettes	Mills.	13,550
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs. 597	Hk. Tls.	102,581
Machinery	,,	10,414

S. S. Hakushika Maru, from U. S. A., August 31.

Iron Bars	Pls.	6,573
Motor Cars	Pcs.	1

S. S. Ecuador, September 11.

To Honolulu:		
Canned Almond Powder	Doz.	80
,, Fish	,,	300
,, Meats	,,	582
Egg, Preserved	Pcs.	4,000
To San Francisco:		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	48
Beancakes	,,	3,000
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	422
Intestines, Pig	,,	72
Carpets	Pcs.	56
Canned Meats	Doz.	42
Foreign Goods:		
Leather, Calf	Pls.	6
,, Sole	,,	11
Paper, Unclassed	,,	221
To Chicago:		
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. 40	,,	41.07
Carpets	Pxs.	5

S. S. Cape May, September 11.

To Boston:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	236
Bristles	,,	174
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	46
To New York:		
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	8
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	23
Asbestos	,,	10
Bristles	,,	396
Cotton, Raw	,,	19
,, Waste...Bals. 5	,,	809
Egg Whole, Dried	,,	84
Feathers, Duck	,,	424
Hair, Human	,,	223
Ink, Chinese	,,	7
Straw Braid, White	,,	135
,, Mottled	,,	140
Carpets	Pcs.	108
Hats, Bamboo	,,	297
,, Rush	,,	57,600
,, Straw	,,	1,800
Skins, Dog	,,	200
,, Rabbit	,,	4,570
Skin Rugs, Dog	,,	150
Foreign Goods:		
Dyes, Aniline...Pdgs. 80	Hk. Tls.	15,532

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

Complete equipment for special purposes.

MINING-CONTRACTORS-PLANTATIONS

We manufacture everything in railway materials and our Engineering Department will be pleased to give you any technical information for your requirements.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

U. S. P. O. Box 705 : : China Office : : No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

14-335

New Books and Publications

Comments on Chinese Manners and Events

Chance and Change in China. By A. S. Roe, George H. Doran Company, New York.

BECAUSE of the title of this book, the review expected a critical study of modern China; but found a kaleidoscopic record of scenes met and impressions received by the author while she was making a series of visits to various unforeignized parts of the interior of China.

The author makes a grave error which affects the value of the whole of her book. She does not have her readers clearly in mind as she writes. Consequently, while much of the book makes "fireside voyaging in her company a very pleasant thing" for the would-be globe-trotter, some of it contains material of value chiefly to the foreign resident in China. For instance, a chapter on Si An Fu is very interesting to the person possessing some knowledge of the country, but might be of no use at all to the casual reader at home.

The book is not well arranged. The chapter heads are very fanciful, but of no use as a guide to the text until one has read the chapter; in addition totally unrelated matters are often included in one chapter. For instance the chapter *Flower Lamps and Learning Halls* contains descriptions of and comments on, The Feast of Lanterns, the failure of New China to eliminate graft, a lantern procession, a fire, Chinese Punch and Judy shows, the dramatic ability possessed by most Chinese, girls' schools, the new woman and some of her ideas of marriage, the lack of discipline in dealing with small children, a Chinese school, the life of the old schoolmaster, and the introduction of *to educate* in place of *to instruct*.

One wonders if the fireside globe-trotter will not have a bad case of mental indigestion after reading this book. Nevertheless, *Chance and Change in China* contains a wealth of good material and several very keen comments on China, as she was, is, and is becoming.

C. F. R.

Royal Asiatic Society

Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. LI—1920. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

To say that the 1920 Journal of the R.A.S. maintains the high standard set by the issues of previous years is to be truthful and trite, but also to render high praise. The present volume is one of almost 250 pages; besides the annual reports of the Society, book reviews, library additions-lists, and membership lists there are nine papers most of which were read before the Society during the past year

An interesting and valuable ethnological discussion of the Chinese and Siamese is presented by W. Clifton Dodd. It is the result of considerable research by the writer among the Tai race, its early migrations and later development.

A comparison of "Greek and Chinese Art Ideals" is made by Dr. Stanley in a paper read before the Society in October, 1917. Comment is upon the Greek use of stone and the Chinese use of bronze, and attention called to the Chinese development of landscape painting and Geek use of the human figure which when clothed did not interest the Chinese and when nude shocked them.

To art connoisseurs and collectors perhaps the most valuable article is that by the Rev. J. Hutson on "Chinese Ideas of Antiques." The methods applied by Chinese in the detection of false antiques, and the methods used in manufacturing them are of importance to Westerners who would become collectors.

Students of Chinese literature will thoroughly appreciate Mrs. Ayscough's authoritative paper on "Chinese Poetry and its Connotations," read before the Society in March of this year. In this paper the necessity of fully comperhending Chinese life in order to appreciate Chinese poetry is carefully set forth and many examples to prove this and comments from the lives of the poets are included. The study is well illustrated.

The remaining articles are equally interesting and valuable in their lines but space forbids comment on all. The Rev. Evan Morgan contributes a paper on "Destiny and Fate;" Mr. Isaac Mason has the honor of publishing the first article on "Mohammedanism in China" ever to be included in the R. A. S. Journal. This is a Chinese Life of Mohammed. Dr. Chatley discusses Chinese coal in an article entitled "China's Petrified Sun-Rays;" another article of scientific interest is the continuation of B.W. Skvortzow's "Notes on the Agriculture," "Botany and the Zoology of China," earlier parts of which appeared in the preceding volume of this Journal. Mr. George Lanning's "Names and Nicknames of the Shanghai Settlement" is of value to those interested in the history of Shanghai.

H. F. M.

St. John's University, Sept. 27, 1920.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
The Asiatic Review
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1. China and the Russians in China

References: Pp. 213-215

Questions: 1. How does the number of Russians in China now compare with that of 1917? Account for this. 2. What recent action has been taken by the Peking government regarding Russians and their diplomatic representatives? 3. By whom were most of the Russian representatives appointed? When? 4. How have they been supported? 5. What offers have been made to China by the Soviet government? 6. Who is Prince Koudacheff, and what protest has he made? 7. How does the action of the Peking government affect the general question of extra-territoriality in China?

Topic 2: Party Conditions in the Philippines

References: Pp. 220-21.

Questions: 1. Who are the two leaders of Filipino public opinion? 2. What are their political positions? 3. Why are they seemingly united in politics? Is this really the case? 4. Name the two parties in the Philippines today? Which is the greater? 5. What types of men are the two leaders? 6. What is the writer's hope as regards the future type of civilization in these islands?

Topic 3: More Observations on China, the Chinese and Their Government

References: Pp. 219-220

Questions: (Note: For an earlier article by the same writer see the *Review* for Sept. 18, and note the editorial comment) 1. What criticism is made of the editorial opinions of the *Review* regarding the needs of China? 2. With which side do you agree? 3. What does the writer think of representive government in theory? 4. Does he consider that America owes its greatness to this type of gov't? 5. What are his opinions concerning the Austrian Lower House of 1907? 6. What is meant by the assertion that China's difficulty is that she *has* representative gov't *now?* 7. Hold a class debate on this subject: What is the meaning of the term a Chinese Cromwell? What would he do?

Topic 4: Distribution of News from Japan

References: P. 227.

Questions: 1. What was the question and the meaning of the inquiry of Mr. Harmsworth on July 12 in the House of Commons? 2. Why do foreign residents of the Far East object to the coalition of the News Agencies? 3. What is the argument advanced by Reuter on this question? 4. What is the answer made by the *Japan Weekly Chronicle*?

Topic 5: India and the Opium Problem

References: P. 228.

Questions: 1. Have the opinions of people in England, and of merchants in India and China been similar in the past on this subject? 2. What criticism is made of the Indian gov't on this matter? 3. What constructive criticisms are offered? 4. Are they likely to be acted on?

Topic 6: Mischief-makers in Japan

References: Pp. 227-8.

Questions: 1. What type of propaganda is referred to in Japan? What is the new organ for this purpose? 2. Do the people, and the rulers of Japan wish the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance? 3. What is British opinion on this question? 4. What is the Amritsar episode referred to? 5. Why and when were there floggings in Korea? 6. Does the *London and China Express* blame all the people of Japan for this propaganda?

Topic 7: Mongolian Unrest

References: Pp. 215-16.

Questions: 1. When did Urga declare independence of China? 2. How long did this last? 3. What is the present relation of Mongolia to China? 4. What was General Hsu's plan for Mongolia? 4. Who interfered? 5. Who is suspected of having interfered in the past? 6. What is left for China to do now?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Silver and Bimetallism.

Reference: P. 317-219

Questions: 1. What is bimetallism? 2. What is the Pittman Act and why was it passed? 3. How much silver has the United States sold under this act? 4. Where did most of this silver go? 5. What happened to the price of silver in June? 6. What has the United States government done since then? 7. At the present rate of American production, how long will it take back all the silver sold under this act? 8. Explain why the writer expects an agitation for bimetallism to take place. 9. Is a steady price for silver a good thing for China's trade? Why?

Topic 2. The Port of Shanghai.

References: Pp. 221-25.

Questions: 1. Explain why, in the second sentence of this article, the term "shipping time" is used instead of "miles". 2. What is a lorcha, and what is a junk? 3. Why are railway wharves of less importance in Shanghai than in other great ports of the world? 4. What percentage of Shanghai shipping in 1919 was British; Japanese; Chinese; American? 5. How many ship-building firms are there in Shanghai? How many of these? 6. We are told on page 224 that a small amount of machinery is used in the port of Shanghai, and that "this state of affairs is due to the prevalence of lightering and also the low cost of hand laber." Explain exactly why the low cost of labor is a factor.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Order and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

October 1, Cause No. 759, In re Charles A. Biddle's Will; on final account and petition for distribution.
" 1, Cause No. 1105, Sherbinin et al vs. U. S. Trading Corporation; on demurrer.
" 4, Cause No. 1091, Ransom v. Martin; testimony taken of witnesses Ransom, Massey and Miss Remedios for plaintiff, and defendant in his own behalf; cause submitted on briefs to be filed by plaintiff's counsel on October 7, and by defendant's counsel on October 14.
" 5, Cause No 989, Raab v. Barque "Chin Pu"; on C. Eddie's petition of intervention; Mr. Haskell for intervenor, Mr. Allan for libelant; testimony taken of intervenor and his witness; cause submitted.

(By the Commissioner)

September 29, Cause No. 1151, U. S. v Lind; testimony taken of witnesses Wagstaff, MacDonald, Ammundsen, Orre, Golden, Madsen, Grondalb and defendant.
" 29, Cause No. 1152, U. S. v Scott; testimony taken of witnesses Inspector MacKenzie and defendant.
October 2, Cause No. 1153, U. S. v Scott; testimony taken of witnesses Mitchell, S. M. P. and defendant.
" 2, Cause No. 1154, U. S. v. Aldequer; testimony taken of witnesses Mitchell, S. M. P. and defendant.
" 4, Cause No. 1148, U. S. v. Ward; continued to Oct. 5 by consent.
" 5, Cause No. 1165, U. S. v Gehebe: testimony of Watson, S. M. P. and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

October 1, Cause No. 759, In re Charles A. Biddle's Will; order for distribution.
" 1, Cause No. 1105, Sherbinin et al vs. U. S. Trading Corporation; order sustaining demurrer and granting five days for amendment.
" 2, Cause No. 1045, Ring Mow Zu vs. Wilkins Bros & Co, Inc; decision.
" 5, Cause No. 1051, Sang Yung Chong v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; dismissed on plaintiff's motion.
" 5, Cause No. 1075, Harry Finkelstein's Will; order for Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo.*
" 7, Cause No. 989 Raab v. Barque "Chin Pu"; judgment for intervenor.

(By the Commissioner)

September 29, Cause No. 1151, U. S. v. Lind; fine of $50.00 Gold and costs, and 60 days in prison.
" 29, Cause No. 1152, U. S. v. Gehebe; sentence of 10 days in prison.
October 2, Cause No. 1153, U. S. v. Scott; fine of $25.00 and costs.
" 2, Cause No. 1155. U. S. v. Aldequer; fine of $5.00 and costs.
" 5, Cause No. 1164, U. S. v. Keesee; default of appearance; bail forfeited.
" 5, Cause No. 1148, U. S. v. Ward; dismissed.
" 5, Cause No. 1165, U. S. v. Gehebe; sentence of 30 days in prison.
October 7, Cause No. 1032, Vander Stegen v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; defendant granted until Dec. 15 to answer.

L. VAN DER STEGEN, PLAINTIFF, v. NEUSS, HESSLEIN & COMPANY INC., DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1032; filed September 29, 1920.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **PROCESS**: SERVICE. Delivery of a copy of the summons to the "branch manager" is a sufficient service upon a corporate defendant, especially where it has no other representative in the jurisdiction.
2. ID. APPEARANCE. A prayer for dismissal in a plea to jurisdiction is held to constitute a general appearance, notwithstanding a recital that defendant is "appearing specially."

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by *Mr. Davies* for the plea.
Messrs. Fernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by *Mr. Fessenden, contra.*

LOBINGIER, J.

A summons in this cause was issued on June 22, and returned by the Deputy Marshal six days later, with a recital of personal service

> "upon W. P, Hough, local manager of the defendant Company, by showing him the original and handing to him copies of both the writ and the petition."

On July 12, defendant filed a plea to jurisdiction, alleging that it was a New York corporation and that it

> "has not now nor did it have at any time mentioned in the plaintiff's petition herein, within the jurisdiction of this court, an agent or attorney authorized to accept service of process; * * *
> "Wherefore the said defendant prays that the summons herein may be quashed and that said petition may be dismissed."

The practice in this jurisdiction requires the service of a summons in such a case by delivering a copy

> "to the president, or other chief officer, of a corporate defendant, or to its managing agent, secretary or cashier or, in case none of such officers are found within the jurisdiction, then to a clerk or agent of said corporation."[1]

If, then, the party to whom the summons was delivered was, as recited in the Marshal's return, defendant's "local manager," the service was properly effected and the Court's jurisdiction over defendant's person thereby attached. The return may be contradicted, but

> "it requires the clearest and most satisfactory evidence to overcome the statements thus made under the sanction of official oath and responsibility."

In this case the evidence discloses that printed matter sent out by defendant advertises a "Shanghai branch" with the party (Hough) upon whom service was made as "branch manager."

It further appears that defendant has maintained an office in Shanghai since February, with a sign and telephone, and that it advertises in the "hong book."

1. Extraterritorial Remedial Code, sec. 75 (4), following Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, Sess. I, 31 U. S, Stats. at Large, ch. 786, tit. II, sec. 46; Act of March 3, 1901, Sess. II, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 854, sec. 1537,
2. Encyc. Pl. & Pr., XVIII, 984.

Assignments for Hearing

October 11, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 1096, Hanish v. Fearon Daniel & Co.
,, 12, ,, ,, Cause No. 1109, Jenkee Co. v. P. F. Wisner & Co.
,, 12, ,, ,, Cause No. 1110, Jenkee Co. v. P. F. Wisner & Co.
,, 15, ,, ,, Cause No. 1004, Yu T. Wang v. Sidney Ross Co.
,, 18, ,, ,, Cause No. 1119, Poo Shang Hong v. Consolidated Steel Corporation.

Miscellaneous Filings:

September 30, Cause No. 1153, U. S. v. Scott; complaint; summons issued.
,, 30, Cause No. 1154, U. S. v. Aldeguer; complaint; summons issued.
,, 30, Cause No. 1045, Ring Mow Zu. v. The Wilkins Bros & Co, Inc; motion for judgment.
,, 30, Cause No. 699, In re estate of John A. Bell; petition to correct inventory.
,, 30, Cause No. 1032, L. Van Der Stegen. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co, Inc; exception.
,, 30, Cause No. 1157, Isabel Diniz. v. Stein & Geohegan Co; petition; summons issued.
October 1, Cause No. 759, In re Charles A. Biddle's Will Administrators account.
,, 1, Cause No. 1158, Loh Yung Che. vs. Ables; petition.
,, 1, Cause No. 1159, Isabel Diniz. vs. Phoenix Oriental Exploitation Co; petition; summons issued.
,, 1, Cause No. 1158, Loh Yung Che. vs Ables; summons issued.
,, 1, Cause No. 759, In re Charles A. Biddle's will; final receipt.
,, 2, Cause No. 1160, U. S. vs. Quade; affidavit; writ issued.
,, 4, Cause No. 1050, T. C. Dong. vs. David L. Moss & Co; defendant's brief.
,, 4, Cause No. 1161, U. S. vs. Rothman; complaint; summons issued.
,, 4, Cause No. 1045, Ring Mow Zu. vs. The Wilkins Bros & Co, Inc; exception.
,, 4, Cause No. 1092, Ransom, vs. Martin; reply, amended answer.
,, 4, Cause No. 1163, H. S. Honigsberg & Co, Inc. vs. Hart; pertition; summons issued.
,, 5, Cause Ne. 1162, H. S. Honigsberg & Co, Inc. vs. Craig; petition; summons issued.
,, 5, Cause No. 1164, U. S. vs. Keesee; complaint.
,, 5, Cause No. 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. vs. Neuss, Hesslein & Co. Inc; affidavit.
,, 5, Cause No. 1165, U. S. vs. Gehebe; complaint.
,, 6, Cause No. 1032, L. Van Der Stegen. vs. Neuss, Hesslein & Co, Inc; motion.
,, 6, Cause No. 1166, U.S. vs. Heffernan; affidavit; writ issued.
,, 6, Cause No. 992, Hammond. vs. Thomas W. Simmons & Co; plaintiffs brief.
,, 7, Articles of Incorporation of The North Asiatic Co. Inc.
,, 7, Cause No. 1091, Ransom v. Martin; plaintiff's brief.
,, 7, Cause No. 1045. Ring Mow Zu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; reply.

Both Hough and his successor are described as "representing" defendant and have made it a practice to solicit orders in its behalf. Neither, it is declared, has a power of attorney nor authority to engage employee's, nor to open credits or bank accounts. But none of these prerogatives would be necessary in order to constitute the representative a proper recipient of the summons within the rule above quoted. As "branch manager" Hough would seem to fit the description of "managing agent."[3] But if not, since he was def ndant's only representative in China, he was at least a "clerk or agent" upon whom in such case the service was proper.

But jurisdiction of the person may be acquired in another way than by service of process—*i. e.* by a general appearance on the part of the defendant. In this case the plea recites that the defendant is "appearing specially;" but the character of the appearance, is to be determined not by defendant's designation but by the nature of the relief which he seeks.

> "Whether an appearance is general or special does not depend upon the form of the pleading filed, but on its substance. If a defendant invoke the judgment of the court in any manner, upon any question except that of the power of the court to hear and decide the controversy, his appearance is general."[4]

We have seen that "defendant prays that said petition may be dismissed." Of a similar prayer it has been said

> "the motion is too broad. It is to dismiss the action. The most that could be done in any case where the only objection if that service is defective is to quash the summons. In such case the appearance must be limited to that purpose; otherwise it is general."[5]

In either view of the case, therefore, defendant is in court and its plea to the jurisdiction most accordingly be

OVERRULED.

3. Redington v. Mariposa Co., 26 Hun (N. Y.) 405; Porter v. R. Co. 1 Neb. 14.
4. Bankers' L. Ins. Co. v. Robbins, 59 Neb. 170, 80 N. w. 485, citing Hurlburt v. Palmer, 39 Neb. 158, 57 N. W. 1019; South Omaha Nat. Bank v. Farmers' & Merchants' Nat. Bank, 45 Neb. 29, 63 N. W. 128; Fowler v. Brown, 51 Neb. 414, 71 N. W. 54; Warren v. Cook, 116 Ill. 199, 5 N. E., 538; 2 Enc. Pl. & Prac. 636.
5. Bucklin v. Strickler, 32 Neb. 602, 49 N. W. 372, followed in McKillip v. Harvey, 80 Neb., 264, 114 N. W. 115. *Compare* Jones v. Andrews, 10 Wall (U. S.) 327, 19 L. ed. 935; Caskey v. Chenoweth, 62 Fed. 712; Mahr v. R. Co., 140 Fed. 921.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF TSINANFU, CHINA.

In re Estate of Elmer Miles Buesch, Deceased. | Estate No. 2

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Elmer Miles Buesch, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Tsinanfu, China, on or before April 2, 1921, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

G. E. GAUSS
American Consul, Ex Officio Judge of the Consular Court, administering the estate.

Tsinanfu, China,
September 24, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re estate of JOHN I. SANGAR, Deceased. | Cause No. 890 | Estate No. 316 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedents estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before April 2, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
11, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

October 2, 1920.

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

Printers, Lithographers, Engravers, Binders.

Paper Importers and Agents for Printing Inks, Machinery and Supplies.

Correspondence Solicited.

115 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: F. F. Smith; Tientsin; Margaret Slattery, Boston; W. Honsinger, New York; Mrs. A. M. Plimpton; Mrs. M. H. Buddy; Miss K. Lyman; Miss M. Lyman; Miss P. Perry; Miss V. Perry; Mrs H. H. Powers; C. W. Sumbly; Mrs- C. W. Sumbly; Miss E. M. Burnett; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Levy; R. E. Condon, Peking; Mrs. H.T. Knowlton; New York; Miss C. Camp, Milwaukee; C. H. Myers, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Hozeel; Krestovnicoff, Kobe; C. E. Ellis, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Schelsinger, San Francisco; H. A. Hawchome, Seattle; W. H. Swift, New York; F. R. Carroll, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Fitzgerald, New York: W. Doberck; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Rigg; Mr. and Mr. C. S. Holmes; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Few; J. N. Hynaman, Yokohama; B. Frankel, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Zamiatin, Chefoo; Com H. C. Murdock; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Pidge, New York; Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hopson, Detroit; Miss H. Montgomery, San Francisco; K. W. Tride; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. L. McCandless; D. H. Coolidge, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. M. MacKay, Tientsin; W. R. Harvey, Nanking; H. P. Jackson; O. B. Joly; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Liege; Mr. and Mrs. Knoop, Brussel; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cardy, London; Mr. and Mrs D. B. Walker; Teintsin; D. F. Bostock, Harbin; G. T. Kroll, Harbin; E. Raockovitch, Tsingtao; Miss J. J. M. Welch, Buffalo; E W. Foster, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stamp, Cleveland; J. Marcovitch, Dairen; N. Sacks; P.A. Mrkushri, Kobe; F. F. Aspden; New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mowtz; Mr. and Mrs. W. Lambert,.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: S. F. Slokasoff, Harbin; W. T. Rupert, Peking; Mr. & Mrs. James. L. Gardiner, Japan; Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Beech & 4 children, New York; Mr. & Mrs. J. Anderson, Japan; Mrs. S. F. Bryant. & child & Filipino servant. Weihaiwei; Blum, Tientsin; A. G. McDonald, New York City; George Palladi, Local; Ledreux, Tientsin; C. Jacobsen, Tsingtao; C. F. Woods, Seattle; A.F. Church, Seattle; H. Sommer, Local; Coarraze, Hongkong G. Krueger, Canton; Mrs. H. I. Hastie Smith, Weihaiwei; Nathan Bentz, Tientsin; P. G Bentz, Tientsin; St. Segers, Local; V. Obrampolsky, Local; Seth. Lilzwall, Stockolm; G. B. Ihrman, Stockholm; G. Brauns, Tsinanfu; M. B. Ghandhee, S. Lin, Local; F. Hohnberg. Tientsin.